The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868. NUMBER 21.

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Electoral College Bill Vetoed by the President.

[illegible] Passed in Both [illegible] Over the Veto.

[illegible]he Bill in the Sen[illegible] a Reduction of the Army.

[illegible] Special Tax Bill Approved by the President.

[illegible] Fourteenth Amendment Officially Proclaimed as Part of the Constitution.

[illegible] in Mid-Pacific Taken Possession of by the Government.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.

THE EXECUTIVE VACANCY BILL.

[illegible] report of the second Committee of Conference on the Executive Vacancy bill came up [illegible] but no vote was reached. [illegible]

DISLOYAL UTTERANCES.

[illegible] T. Bowie, Governor-elect of Maryland, [illegible] Democratic meeting in Baltimore, spoke as [illegible] concerning the bond holders: "If there be any class of men I would [illegible] would be those men who furnished money [illegible] on the most unholy, wicked and cruel war in history. [Applause.] I would not tax them [illegible] property [illegible] I can read upon the face of [illegible] a contribution to an unholy and wicked purpose."

NEW TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

[illegible] United States has taken possession of the [illegible] uninhabited islands in the Pacific Ocean, [illegible] half way from the Sandwich Islands to [illegible] This is the first acquisition of territory [illegible] made by our government in this manner. [illegible] islands are near together, and each is about a [illegible] a half long by a quarter of a mile in [illegible] They were occupied by Captain William [illegible] of the Lackawanna, in obedience to [illegible] from the Navy Department. He says he [illegible] ashore with six boat-loads of men and [illegible] officers, fired salutes and raised the Stars and [illegible] on the highest point, after which a salute [illegible] hauled, a large number of fish caught, and [illegible] day spent in picnicking. He named them [illegible] Islands, and called the [illegible] which is an excellent one for [illegible] drawing less than eighteen feet of [illegible] Welles harbor. The islands are formed [illegible] reefs, give good water, are over fifty feet [illegible] at the highest point, and partially [illegible] with shrubs and coarse grass. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will probably use [illegible] for a coaling station.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

[illegible] Sherman's joint resolution relative to [illegible] fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution [illegible] with a preamble citing the names [illegible] twenty-five States by which it has been [illegible] and then says "that said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be part of the constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State." The Southern States included in the [illegible] are Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, [illegible] South Carolina and Louisiana. It is [illegible] that Georgia will also ratify during the [illegible] Mr. Sherman says he means to [illegible] the resolution [illegible] adjournment [illegible] Republican Senators think it wholly [illegible] to pass such a bill, and say it is the [illegible] of the Secretary of State to promulgate the [illegible] of the amendment forthwith without [illegible] further action on the part of Congress.

A NEW VETO.

The President's veto of the Electoral College bill was disposed of in short order by Congress to-day. Messrs. Davis and [illegible] each said a few words in the Senate, but there was no debate in the House. The vote in the Senate was 45 to 8, and the House 134 to 36. All the new Southern members in both branches voted against the veto, except Boyden, of North Carolina. He holds his seat under the Reconstruction acts, of which this bill is the conclusion, yet voted to sustain the President, quite to the disgust of his associates.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible] member from North Carolina and one from [illegible] Carolina were sworn in to-day, making the whole number of Representatives now 231. The credentials of those from Alabama have been examined and found correct, and they will be admitted as soon as they produce a certificate that the constitutional amendment has been ratified [illegible]

THE FUNDING BILL

[illegible] not reached to-day in the House, [illegible] session being occupied with conference reports of a privileged character. A good many persons of careful judgment begin to believe that [illegible] bill of this character can be passed before adjournment.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Secretary of War has promulgated an order [illegible] the Eight-Hour law recently passed by Congress. It applies to all workmen in the employ of army officers; and where extra work is necessarily performed it will be paid for at the rate of so many hours per day.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President is saying to his friends to-day that he does not think it worth while to veto the [illegible] continuing of the Freedmen's Bureau [illegible] and intimates that he will sign it if Congress wants to adjourn before his ten days expire.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The opinion is general that the Senate will promptly reject the nomination of Edmund Cooper as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

GRANT AND COLFAX RATIFICATION MEETING

[illegible] this evening, was participated in by about [illegible] people. General Logan, Mr. Pile and other members of Congress addressed the crowd.

SANDWICH ISLAND RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Senate, in executive session, considered the Sandwich Island Reciprocity treaty, printed [illegible] correspondence four months ago. Its ratification was advocated by Mr. Sumner and opposed by Mr. Fessenden, but no action was had. The views of Senators have not yet been sufficiently developed to show what will be the final [illegible]

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

[illegible] agreed upon in the Conference Committee, and a report would have been made this evening had the House been in session.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

[illegible] in the morning and hopes to agree upon a [illegible] during the day.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL EVARTS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Attorney General of the United States, took the [illegible] of office this morning, before Judge Wylie, of the District Supreme Court, and shortly afterward entered upon the duties of his office. He was visited during the day by a large number of Senators and other distinguished persons.

GENERAL GRANT.

Telegrams received at army headquarters this [illegible] state that General Grant would reach [illegible] to-day, where he would remain two or three days, and then return again to St. Louis.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate [illegible] Wells, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Minister [illegible] Christopher L. Cox, of [illegible] Commissioner of Pensions; Henry M. [illegible] Minister to Austria; Elisha Foote, of New York, Commissioner of Patents; William S. [illegible] Minister Extraordinary to Spain; [illegible] A. McClernand, of Illinois, Minister to [illegible] Edmund Cooper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; [illegible]

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT PART OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Secretary of State has issued, in accordance with the law, a formal announcement that [illegible] of the Legislatures of New Jersey and Ohio [illegible] The fourteenth amendment [illegible]

GRANT AND COLFAX MEETING

[illegible] Grant and Colfax [illegible] to-night in front of the City Hall [illegible] addressed by Gen. [illegible] and others.

[illegible] approved the legislative and [illegible] appropriation bills, the [illegible] removing political disabilities from [illegible] joint resolution [illegible] Canada, [illegible] the sale of unserviceable arms [illegible] laws relative to [illegible] discharged from the army by court-martial, the act imposing taxes on [illegible] and tobacco, and the act authorizing [illegible] of a bridge across the [illegible] at Fort Leavenworth.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

SENATE.

[illegible]

[illegible] were introduced and [illegible] A resolution to print [illegible] copies of the Agricultural Report passed. [illegible] Debate ensued, during which the President's veto of the Electoral College bill was received. The message is as follows:

THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have given to the joint resolution entitled "A Resolution excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized," all the consideration which I have been able to bestow on the subject during the few days that have intervened since the measure was submitted for my approval. Feeling constrained to withhold my consent, I herewith return the resolution to the Senate, in which house it originated, with a brief statement of the reasons which have induced my action. This joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion are not now entitled to representation in Congress and participation in the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. I have heretofore had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view. It is not necessary at this time to repeat them. It is sufficient to state that I continue strong in my conviction that the acts of secession, by which a number of the States sought to dissolve their connection with the other States and to subvert the Union, being unauthorized by the constitution, and in direct violation thereof, were from the beginning absolutely null and void. It follows necessarily that when the rebellion terminated the several States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relations to the Union was that they should adopt the measures necessary to their practical restoration as States. [illegible] and the legitimate result was that those States, having conformed to all the requirements of the constitution, resumed their former relations, and became entitled to the exercise of all the rights guaranteed to them by its provisions. The joint resolution under consideration, however, seems to assume that by the insurrectionary acts of their respective inhabitants, those States forfeited their rights as such, and can never again exercise them except upon readmission into the Union on the terms prescribed by Congress. If this position be correct, it follows that they were taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession, and hence that the war waged against them was illegal and unconstitutional. We would be thus placed in this inconsistent attitude that while the war was commenced and carried on upon the distinct ground that the Southern States, being component parts of the Union, were in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, upon its termination we resort to a policy of reconstruction which assumes that it was not, in fact, a rebellion, but that the war was waged for the conquest of territory assumed to be outside of the constitutional Union. [illegible] The mode and manner of receiving and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States are in plain and simple terms prescribed by the constitution. That instrument imperatively requires that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. Congress has, therefore, no power under the constitution to receive the electoral votes or reject them. The whole power is exhausted when, in the presence of the two houses, the votes are counted and the result declared. In this respect the power and duty of the President of the Senate are, under the constitution, purely ministerial. When, therefore, the joint resolution declares that no electoral votes shall be received or counted from States that, since the 4th of March, 1867, have not adopted a constitution of State government under which a State government shall have been organized, a power is assumed which is nowhere delegated to Congress, unless upon the assumption that the State governments organized prior to the 4th of March, 1867, were illegal and void. The joint resolution, by implication at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to the 4th of March, 1867, but denies to them the right to vote in the election of President and Vice President of the United States. It follows either that this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legitimately restored. Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally and constitutionally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution which deprives them of the right to have their votes for President and Vice President received and counted, is in conflict with the constitution, and that Congress has no more power to reject their votes than those of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union. It is worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized and restored to their rights prior to the 4th of March, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authorities under which the election for President and Vice President can be held therein must be derived from the governments instituted before that period. It clearly follows that all the State governments organized in those States under acts of Congress for that purpose, and under military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever; and, in that view, the votes cast in those States for President and Vice President, in pursuance of the acts passed since the 4th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called Reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted, while the votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction.

I cannot refrain from directing your special attention to the declaration contained in the joint resolution that "none of the States whose inhabitants were lately in rebellion, shall be entitled to representation in the electoral college," &c. If it is meant that no State is to be allowed to vote for President and Vice President all of whose inhabitants were engaged in the late rebellion, it is apparent that no one of the States will be excluded from voting, since it is well known that in every Southern State there were many inhabitants who did not participate in the rebellion, but actually took part in its suppression or refrained from giving it any aid or countenance. I therefore conclude that the true meaning of the resolution is that no State, a portion of whose inhabitants were engaged in the rebellion, shall be permitted to participate in the Presidential election except upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. Assuming this to be the true construction of the resolution, the inquiry becomes pertinent: May those Northern States, a portion of whose inhabitants were actually in rebellion, be prevented, at the discretion of Congress, from having their electoral votes counted? It is well known that a portion of the inhabitants of New York and Virginia were alike engaged in the rebellion, yet it is equally well known that Virginia, as well as New York, was at all times during the war recognized by the Federal Government as a State in the Union, so clearly that, upon the termination of hostilities, it was not even deemed necessary for her restoration that a Provisional Governor should be appointed. Yet, according to this joint resolution, the people of Virginia, unless they comply with the terms it prescribes, are denied the right of voting for President and Vice President, while the people of New York, a portion of the inhabitants of which State were also in rebellion, are permitted to have their electoral vote counted without undergoing the process of reconstruction prescribed for Virginia. New York is no more a State than Virginia. The one is as much entitled to be represented in the electoral college as the other. If Congress have the power to deprive Virginia of this right, it can exercise the same authority with respect to New York or any other of the States. Thus the result of the Presidential election may be controlled and determined by Congress, and the States be deprived of their rights under the constitution to choose President and Vice President of the United States. If Congress were to provide by law that the votes of none of the States should be received and counted if cast for a candidate who differs in political sentiment with a majority of the two houses, such legislation would at once be condemned by the country as an unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpation of power. It would, however, be exceedingly difficult to find in the constitution any more authority for the first resolution under consideration than for an enactment looking directly to the rejection of all votes not in accordance with the political preferences of a majority of Congress. No power exists in the constitution authorizing the joint resolution or the proposed law, the only difference being that one would be more palpably unconstitutional and revolutionary than the other. One would rest upon the radical error that Congress has power to prescribe terms and conditions as to the right of the people of the States to cast their votes for President and Vice President for the reasons thus indicated.

I am constrained to return the joint resolution to the Senate for such further action as Congress may deem necessary.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1868.

Mr. DAVIS said a few words pronouncing the [illegible]

Mr. HOWARD stated it was one of the most incendiary documents that ever emanated from that source, an open and direct declaration that the Reconstruction acts are illegal, and no votes from these States ought to be counted in the electoral college. He continued: "As one humble representative of the Republican party, I announce my readiness to meet this issue, and take up the glove. We will go before the people on that issue, whether those governments shall exist or be destroyed by revolutionary means. Let the issue come and welcome."

The bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 45 to 8.

CITIZENSHIP BILL RESUMED.

Debate on the pending bill continued, and Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer an amendment, substituting for the section authorizing reprisals a provision requiring the President, when any American citizen shall be deprived of liberty by a foreign government, to ascertain, and if it appear to be in violation of the rights of citizenship, to demand his release, and then to use such means as he thinks proper to effect such release, and report the facts to Congress as soon as possible.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

After further discussion, and without disposing of the bill, messages were received from the President, transmitting the ratification resolutions of Louisiana and South Carolina. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, including the correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. Van Valkenburg, American Minister to Japan, relative to the suppression of the coolie trade. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting information in regard to the discovery and occupation of Midway Islands in the Pacific.

Also, a communication from the constitutional convention of Texas enclosing the report of the committee of that body on the subject of lawlessness and crime in the State.

RECESS.

Executive session and after some time a recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment of the United States, for which he reported a substitute from the Military Committee, the substance of which has already been published.

A long discussion occurred on the portion of the bill providing for the issuance of arms to the State authorities for militia purposes.

The amendment offered by Mr. ANTHONY, adding [illegible] to the number allotted to each State, was adopted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE proposed to amend the bill by decreasing the army to [illegible], instead of [illegible].

This was opposed by Mr. WILSON and subsequently ruled out of order.

Mr. VICKERS moved an amendment that the arms not be distributed prior to January 1st next, until the President shall deem it necessary for the prevention of disturbance in the Southern States.

Mr. Vickers' amendment was rejected—[illegible] against [illegible].

He offered two other amendments, which were rejected, and the bill passed—[illegible] against [illegible]—a strict party vote.

At 12 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced for reference, including the following: Extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over North Carolina; for a commission to examine the claims of Montana for furnishing volunteers during the late Indian war; relating to lands in aid of the West Wisconsin Pacific Railroad Company. The House refused to second the previous question to allow the latter to be put on its passage.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution to pay James H. Birch, who contested the seat of Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, $2,500 was rejected—[illegible] against [illegible].

A resolution passed authorizing a room in the building to be reoccupied by Miss Ream for a year, to complete her statue of Lincoln.

The Naval Committee were authorized to continue their investigation into the purchase of machinery at Philadelphia, and report at the next session.

A resolution of sympathy with the Cretans, and expression of a hope that they may secure their independence, was adopted.

A resolution was passed admitting steam plows free of duty for one year from June 30, 1868.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of [illegible], the new member elect from North Carolina. The new member [illegible] test oath administered to him and took his seat.

Mr. DAWES also reported back the credentials of C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, and asked that the oath prescribed by the statute of the 2d of July, 1862, be administered to him, he having served in the Confederate army.

Mr. MULLINS opposed the admission of Bowen, when the report was accepted, and Mr. Bowen took the oath prescribed for persons whose political disabilities have been removed, and his seat.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill granting land to Minnesota in aid of the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, recommending that the House agree to the amendment of the Senate, increasing the land grant by a hundred thousand acres, was tabled—[illegible] against [illegible].

Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, the report non-concurred in, and a new committee ordered.

CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. VAN WYCK made some remarks on the resolution offered by him some weeks ago relative to American citizens abroad, arguing against the dogma of perpetual allegiance, showing that England has acted on the opposite theory, and holding that the Administration should enforce the American principle at all hazards.

THE VETO MESSAGE

was received, and, after some unimportant discussion, the Electoral College joint resolution passed over it by 134 to 36.

The SPEAKER declared it a law.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

VENTILATION.

A Select Committee was appointed on the ventilation of the hall.

NO EVENING SESSION.

The House refused to suspend the rules to provide for an evening session.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

The Conference Committee reported on the Senate bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in Executive Departments. During the discussion, Mr. SCHENCK [illegible] an evening [illegible]

THE RULES.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules, so as to offer a resolution providing that a motion for a suspension of the rules shall be in order any day after this until the end of the session.

Opposed by Mr. SCOFIELD, who said the effect of suspending the rules by a two-thirds vote was to get through the House two-thirds of the bad business which could not get through in any other way.

Mr. SCHENCK declared the insinuation an unworthy one, and that the gentleman had no right to speak in that way of the purpose of any other gentleman.

Mr. SCOFIELD protested that he had no reference to the motives of the gentleman, and had no thought of imputing any unworthy motives. He spoke merely on the parliamentary effect of the motion, and the gentleman from Ohio could not daunt him by his insolent manner.

Mr. SCHENCK said he was not attempting to daunt the gentleman, but he never heard imputations of that kind upon his own motives without repelling them.

The SPEAKER interfered to stop the colloquy, declaring the language unparliamentary. In reply to a question by Mr. Washburne, of Ill., the Speaker said the motion to suspend rules is in order every day within the last ten days of the session.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

Consideration of the Conference report was resumed. On a division there seemed a majority against the report, and the yeas and nays were called for.

Mr. SPALDING moved to table the report. Pending a vote, the House adjourned.

THE SOUTH.

Official Returns from the Late Election in Mississippi.

Proceedings in the Several State Legislatures.

The Late Election in Mississippi.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The War Department has received General Gillem's report on the recent election in Mississippi. It shows that the new constitution was defeated by [illegible] majority; that the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated by 8,071 majority; that the Democrats have a majority in four of the Congressional districts, and the Republicans in one district. General Gillem says that on election day his troops were all on duty in different parts of the State; that he furnished soldiers to keep the peace at every point where he had reason to believe, or was informed that there might be disturbance; that no instance of violence or intimidation at the polls was reported by his subordinates, but everything was said to be orderly, though no force was displayed except when absolutely necessary. He continues that, as is generally the case in elections, fraud is charged by both parties. He transmits all the documents he has received bearing on the subject, and remarks that he is satisfied that the election was as fair and free from intimidation or influence of fraud as it would be possible to secure under existing circumstances, and that if any intimidation was used it was beyond the power of the military to reach. The General then, in view of the fact that the State may have to be kept some time under military rule, calls attention to the great difficulty of finding persons to fill vacancies in civil offices who possess the necessary qualifications and can qualify under the existing law. He therefore recommends such change in the Reconstruction act of last July, as will render eligible to office persons on the list of registered voters to fill vacancies which exist or may occur in the civil offices of the State or municipal governments.

Horrible Ku-Klux Outrage at Franklin, Tenn.—A Colored Man Dragged from Jail, Murdered and Left to be Devoured by Hogs—One of the Villains Killed and Another Wounded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.

The most intense excitement exists at Franklin, Williamson County. Last Friday night a large Ku-Klux force took a negro out of jail in Franklin, carried him out on the road four miles, riddled him with bullets and left him in the road, where he remained until the hogs had commenced eating him. On the following night a portion of the same force returned to Franklin, and when about three-quarters of a mile from town they were fired upon by a party in ambush, and two of the number, Knell and Beasley, wounded. Knell has since died. One horse was also killed. A bloody outbreak at Franklin may occur at any moment. All was quiet, however, up to a late hour this evening.

REBEL ACCOUNT BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—Dennis Knell, a young white man, was shot Saturday night near Franklin, Tenn. Rumor had [illegible] day that the negroes intended to burn the town. At night Knell and others patrolled the streets on horseback, and rode some distance from the town. Discovering no signs of hostility, they returned to town and made a report that quieted all fears. A short time afterwards Knell and three others rode just outside of the town, and were fired upon by a party of negroes, eighteen in number, in ambush. Knell received a wound of which he died Sunday. Mr. Beasley was wounded in the heel. Great excitement prevailed on Sunday and to-day, but there has been no outbreak.

The State Legislatures.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, July 20.—The Governor, in his message to the Senate, stated that he referred the report of the Committee on Eligibility of Senators, and his objections thereto, to General Meade, who, in reply, defers action until advised of the course pursued by the House. The House rejected a resolution to send to the Governor the papers and evidence in the case of alleged ineligibility. The committee appointed to notify him of the action of the House on the eligibility of members reported that he would transmit the report to General Meade.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, July 20.—The Senate adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report a measure for the removal of political disabilities from State voters.

The army worm has appeared in this and Lowndes Counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, July 20.—In the Legislature, bills are being introduced for the reorganization of the courts and other departments of the government.

Negroes are petitioning for incorporation into military companies.

Hotel Guests Poisoned at Owensboro, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—More than one hundred of the guests of the hotels in Owensboro, Ky., were poisoned by drinking milk at supper Saturday evening. They were all very sick at the same time, and great excitement and consternation prevailed. All are in a fair way to recover. Some of the milk is being analyzed.

Memphis Items.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—John Cosgrove who, some months since, shot Tom Malone in the court yard, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

J. Augustine Signiago, Italian Consul at this city, has resigned.

Fatal Disease Among Cattle in Georgia.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—A fatal distemper of dry murrain is prevailing among the cattle throughout Georgia. Quite a number of fine milch cows in that State have died of it. The disease is on the increase, and in almost every instance proves fatal.

NEW YORK.

Cholera Case Reported—Mysterious Bank Robbery—Accident to a Boating Party—Hebrew Organization.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A bad case of cholera is reported as having fatally terminated yesterday, up town.

John Spicer was killed, yesterday, by taking strychnine given by mistake of an apothecary for Seidlitz powders.

On the morning of the 6th of July it was discovered, on opening the safe of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, that $30,000 in bonds and cash had disappeared. There was no evidence whatever of any burglary having been committed. All knowledge of the affair was therefore confined to the bank officers and the police until it leaked out yesterday. No trace has yet been obtained of either the thieves or property.

A row-boat, containing eight young men, while off the foot of Forty-second street, North River, last evening, was upset, and all of the party were thrown into the water. One of the number, Joseph Parks, was drowned.

The grand convention of the independent order of B'nai Brith, a sect of the Hebrew organization for charitable and benevolent purposes, opened yesterday at the hall of the Allemania Club House, in East Sixteenth street. The permanent organization was perfected by the election of officers. A committee was appointed to report rules and regulations for the proceedings of the convention, and this morning the regular order of business will be entered into. The convention will probably remain in session through the week. Among the leading members of the convention are Judge Rosendale, of Albany; Hon. Henry Greenebaum, of Chicago; Rev. George Jacobs, of Richmond; and Dr. B. Felsenthal, of Chicago.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Myron Colony, the commercial editor of the St. Louis Democrat, has been invited by the Produce Exchange of this city to address it upon the claims of St. Louis to become a grain exporting city. He has accepted and named to-morrow, Tuesday, at 1 p. m. At that time speeches will also be made and resolutions offered by prominent merchants of the city.

The Board of Health emphatically deny that any cases of cholera have occurred.

During the thunder storm on Sunday, the bark Juliana, lying at Pier [illegible] East River, was struck by lightning. Nobody hurt. [illegible] struck in Brooklyn, and [illegible] children knocked senseless in one of them, but [illegible] fatally injured. [illegible] and were destroyed, including one at Rockaway, belonging to Horace F. Clark. A boat was capsized in North River, and a boy named Parker drowned.

One hundred and sixty-seven horses died in this city from heat last week.

At a meeting of [illegible] it was stated that the journeymen were about submitting to the ten-hour system.

A boy named Wm. H. Reilly, in the employ of B. B. Hard, paper dealer, is committed for trial for the embezzlement of a letter from the company, at Lee, Mass., containing a draft for $1,748, and obtaining the money thereon by forging his employer's endorsement. Another lad, named Charles Lewis, is also committed as an accomplice.

THE FAR WEST.

Hot Weather at Omaha—Editorial Excursionists—Stock Captured by Indians.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, July 20.

To-day the thermometer has been higher than at any time this season. It stood at 105 degrees at 3 p. m., and at 100 at 8 p. m.

The editorial excursionists remain till morning, when they leave for the mountains. To-night a grand Republican meeting was held, with speeches by Hon. C. A. Dana, of New York, and others of the editorial excursion. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

The latest report from Laramie City says that troops are pursuing the Indians who yesterday captured Creighton's stock. The Indians abandoned the cattle, but still have a hundred and thirty mules and horses.

General Augur reached Fort Steel yesterday.

Trains commenced running to Benton to-day.

A Spiritualistic Humbug Exposed in Lawrence, Kansas—Advices from the [illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 20.

A strolling spiritualist, by the name of Jackson, was last night detected at a public séance by a committee appointed by the audience, and the committee reported him as a first-class liar and humbug.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, took dinner in this city to-day, and returned on the afternoon train to the East.

A correspondent of the *State Journal*, writing from the Seminole Agency, Indian Territory, reports about forty stock drivers killed this season by raiding parties of Indians.

The Republican State papers continue to nominate a State ticket. The majority for Grant and Colfax will be between eight and twelve thousand in this State.

Another Indian War Imminent—Annuities Withheld on account of Recent Depredations—The Savages Threaten Hostilities.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—An army officer just from Fort Larned, on the Arkansas River, says from twelve to fifteen Indians, representing nearly all the tribes on the plains, were congregated at or near that post to receive their annuities, but that, on account of recent depredations committed by the Cheyennes some weeks since, Colonel Wynkoop had been ordered to withhold the arms and ammunition. This the Indians said was a violation of the treaty, and they notified Colonel Wynkoop if he did not issue the arms they would fight for them; that they were ready for war again. The meeting broke up in great confusion.

That evening, the 10th inst., the Kiowas attacked a train from Kansas City, also a Mexican train and mail carrier, and robbed them of their supplies and provisions, and beat the teamster.

General Sully arrived from Fort Harker on the 11th, and told the Indians, in the presence of 500 cavalry, that he preferred peace, but he was ready for war. This awed them somewhat, but they were sullen and discontented. Colonel Wynkoop deprecates the vacillating course pursued by the government, and says the Indians in his agency were never more peaceably inclined; but he says hostilities are likely to break out at any time.

A Lieutenant and five soldiers belonging to Fort Larned had been killed by Indians. All the troops at Fort Ellsworth have been ordered to Larned, and the commanding officers of all the posts in the departments have been ordered to prepare their commands for action on the shortest possible notice.

TOLEDO.

Printers' Strike—A Preacher Overcome by Heat During Service.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 20.

The printers in this city are on a strike in a body. The trouble arose in the office of the *Commercial*, where the compositors struck for a change in the hours of work. The proprietors of the *Blade* lending their assistance to the *Commercial*, the employes of that establishment also struck work. The papers by combination are able, however, to issue their regular editions with somewhat less than their usual reading matter, and are getting new men quite rapidly.

The Rev. G. W. Collier of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, while preaching yesterday, was overcome by the heat and was taken home in an exhausted state. He is somewhat better to-day.

POLITICAL.

Second Michigan Congressional District.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 20.

The Republican Convention in the Second Congressional District meets at Kalamazoo to-morrow. The probabilities favor the nomination of General Stoughton, of St. Joseph County.

Convention of Colored Men in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A convention of colored men was held here on Friday last, at which delegates were appointed to attend the Border State Convention, to be held in Baltimore, August 4th, for the purpose of appealing to the people of Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky to grant impartial suffrage to colored men.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the negro suffrage plank in the Missouri State platform.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Run Over and Killed—Appearance of Grasshoppers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 20.

A laborer named Hagan, while riding on a coal train near here this morning, fell between two cars and was run over. He died in about two hours.

Grasshoppers are making their appearance in the valley in great numbers, causing sad havoc to growing crops.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil Sending More Troops to the Seat of War—Launches Arrived for the Amazon—A Diplomatic Dispute.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Steamer South America, from Rio Janeiro June 25, has arrived.

Brazil was still sending troops to Paraguay. The total number sent since the commencement of the war was 84,329. There are now at Humaita 42,000. Some sporadic cases of cholera had appeared at Nitheroy, but measures were taken to prevent its spread.

A British ship had arrived from England with twelve iron steam launches, ordered by the government for the Amazon.

The coffee crop is large, but a fourth part is lost in heavy rains.

A diplomatic conflict had resulted between Caxias and Washburne, the American Minister, because the former refused to allow the gunboat Wasp to pass up the river. The dispute has been transferred to Rio for settlement.

MEXICO.

Diplomatic Correspondence Over the Expulsion of an American from Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Globe* newspaper, published in the City of Mexico, asserts that correspondence has taken place between the Minister of Foreign Relations and the United States Legation, a difficulty having arisen between the two departments on account of the expulsion, by the Mexican Government, of Mr. Napoleon Verman, who claimed to be an American citizen.

Weather Reports.

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 20.—The weather still very warm. Thermometer 106 in the shade. Crops of all kinds enormous, and fruit abundant.

TOLEDO, July 20.—The very hot weather of the past two weeks has moderated considerably, and the air, having been cleared by the recent showers, is cool and bracing.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—There were fifteen cases of sun-stroke yesterday and to-day, five of which proved fatal. The weather continues very hot.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The weather has not been so warm to-day, the mercury only rising to 96, and the number of deaths proportionately decreased.

CAIRO, Ill., July 20.—The heated term closed for a short time last evening by a storm of wind and lightning, with a small shower of rain, reducing the mercury from 99 to 84. Six cases of sun-stroke occurred on Saturday evening and Sunday morning. William Rossbeck, Market Master, and George Whelan, laborer, died in a few minutes. The others recovered. Mercury to-day, 96.

ROCHESTER, July 20.—Three cases of sun-stroke Saturday, one fatal.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A heavy rain all the evening.

Failed and Absconded.

NORTHAMPTON, July 20.—Captain G. G. Wright, an extensive lumber dealer of this town, absconded last night, having failed for $30,000 and forged notes on two of his brothers-in-law.

The Cholera at Havana.

HAVANA, July 20.—The cholera is fast disappearing from the island. The disease is considered to be only sporadic in character.

Knitting Factory Burned.

OSWEGO, July 20.—James Holroyd's knitting factory was burned yesterday. The building was owned by George Ames. Total loss, $70,000; insured, $40,000.

Destructive Fire at Madison, Fla.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The whole business portion of Madison, Fla., was burnt on the night of July 14.

Died.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—W. L. Sanderson, Mayor of New Albany, died yesterday. He served with gallantry as Captain in the Mexican army and Colonel in the late war.

Base Ball at Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 20.

The Detroit Base Ball Club was defeated here, to-day, by the Buckeye Club, of Cincinnati, by a score of [illegible].

Canadian Items.

MONTREAL, July 20.—The deaths last week numbered 200, the largest on record, except in cholera times.

The roads in the vicinity of St. [illegible] are impassable on account of the burning forest. Steamers and trains are delayed by the smoke.

Weston the Pedestrian.

PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—Weston, the pedestrian, failed to accomplish fifty miles in eleven hours, at the Forest City Park, on Saturday. His time was eleven hours and six and a half minutes.

Death from Intemperance.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—A young man named M. T. Brush, of Janesville, O., was found dead in his room at the Bates House this morning. It is supposed that his death was caused by intemperance.

EUROPE.

The London Times on American Finances.

Gunsmith Shop in Cork Broken Open and Plundered.

Farragut Soon to Visit Greece.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN FINANCES.

LONDON, July 20.

The London *Times'* editorial on American finances says: "The true interest of the United States lies in its honor and right. Heavy as the taxes generally are, it is infinitely better that everything should be taxed than to repudiate the terms upon which the national debt was created."

FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut will visit Greece at an early day.

LORD NAPIER THANKFUL.

LONDON, July 20.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, for himself, and for the officers and men of the Abyssinian Expedition, has made a grateful acknowledgment to both houses of Parliament for their vote of thanks.

PLUNDERING OF A GUNSMITH'S SHOP IN CORK.

CORK, July 20.

A gunsmith shop was broken into last night and plundered of its contents by six armed men. The police are actively engaged in search for the perpetrators, but no arrests have been made.

Austria.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

VIENNA, July 20.

Baron Von Lederer, late Minister Resident at Hamburg, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Austria to the United States.

France.

THE EMPEROR AT PLOMBIERES.

PARIS, July 20.

The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Plombieres.

BOSTON.

Mutiny on Shipboard—Crew of a Burned Ship Arrive in Safety.

BOSTON, July 20.—The British brig Mohawk arrived at Gloucester on Saturday with several of the crew in irons for mutiny. Before the mutiny was quelled one man was shot.

A letter is received here which states that Captain McClure, and the missing boats with the crew of the ship Living Age, burnt at sea, have arrived at Point de Galle.

SALMON P. CHASE.

By Frederick Douglass.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The career of this distinguished man having now reached a termination hardly less instructive than melancholy, it becomes those who have felt the deepest interest in his life and character to recognize the fact of apostacy and protect themselves as far as possible from its damning consequences, by holding his example up to moral indignation and earnest reprobation. The position of Mr. Chase before the late Democratic Convention, viewed in connection with his early history and the sources from which he has mainly derived popular consideration, is certainly one of the saddest spectacles which can afflict the eyes of men. An Abolitionist of thirty years standing, a Liberty Party man of the olden time, when that party could count only 7,000 votes in the whole country, an anti slavery lawyer, trusted most by the trembling fugitive from slavery, an Abolition politician and statesman, indebted for his distinction, his high position among his countrymen mainly to his supposed unselfish and inflexible devotion to human liberty, and especially to that of the much hated negro, is found at last in the gutter before Tammany Hall piteously imploring the Democratic party to nominate him as their candidate for the Presidency, urging as his chief recommendation his ability to demoralise a sufficient number of his old anti slavery associates to put the government into the hands of the Democratic party the next four years.

"What a falling off was there, my country men!"

Here is treachery, compared with which that of Webster, Seward, Charles Francis Adams and Andrew Johnson whitens into innocence. The fall of Mr. Chase is more scandalous and shocking than that of any other of which American history affords an example. His descent is from a point higher—he has fallen lower—and he reaches a depth of infamy deeper and hotter than that of any other of his predecessors in treachery. It is only a few weeks ago that he was seeking to win to himself the votes of the colored men of the South on the ground that he, more than any other prominent man, best represented their interests and rights, and now he is for a party whose chief claim to popular regard is based upon its hostility to the negro and its purpose to place him in a condition only less wretched than the slavery from which the war for the Union has rescued him.

It is not many weeks since that good man, Gerrit Smith, was vigorously pressing the name of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. He was evidently surprised, if not grieved, that I was not equally earnest in the same work. He could not understand why I should favor the nomination and election of General Grant in preference to Chief Justice Chase. Mr. Smith will have no difficulty in understanding my preference now.

The fact is I have for many years been troubled with doubts of this man's Anti-Slavery trustworthiness. Before Mr. Chase had betrayed that heroic woman, Margaret Garner, into the hands of Kentucky slave-hunters; before he deserted Mr. Lincoln, and sought to supplant him in 1864; before he accepted the Chief Justiceship, as the price of his support of the second election of Mr. Lincoln; before he manifested his inordinate desire for the Presidency by leaving the Treasury (where his services were most needed by the country), in order to put himself in training for the Presidential nomination; before he framed excuses for his failure to try Jefferson Davis; before he brought the whole influence of his position and learning to shield Andrew Johnson from deserved impeachment, and before his present identification of himself with all the abominations of the Democratic platform, I had uncomfortable impressions of the man which I could not (though I often desired to) divest myself.

A portrait of the character of Mr. Chase given me by Hon. Samuel Lewis, of Cincinnati, when that good man and faithful Abolitionist was on his dying bed, has (despite of all efforts to shake it off and forget it) followed me for a dozen years and more, and has become more and more vivid as time and events have developed the true status of the man. The judgment of Mr. Lewis was that Mr. Chase was not to be trusted in any emergency—that he was coldly selfish and intensely ambitious, and that in furtherance of his ambition he would sacrifice the Abolition cause or any other. I was shocked by this portrait of Mr. Chase and disputed its accuracy at the time, but its ugly features have confronted me ever since. Hence, gross and unexpected as was the defection of Mr. Chase to many of his friends, it was not wholly unlooked for.

He has confirmed the bad opinion of him in every particular. Greedy for the Presidency, he has not hesitated to renounce all ties of ancient friendship, to repudiate all obligations of gratitude, to disregard the sentiment of reserve which befits his present high office, to intrigue and scramble for a nomination at the hands of a party conspicuous for the bitterest hostility to the professed principles of his whole life, and whose triumph in the coming election would be the direst calamity. The signal defeat, rebuke and humiliation of the insatiate ambition of Chief Justice Chase in some measure atones for the Democratic business which has accomplished his seduction. He has soiled his judicial ermine in vain. He is, like Wolsey, left naked to his enemies. The two or three votes he got, instead of conferring honor, only render his isolation and destitution the more conspicuous. The Democrats loved "the treason," but as usual, despised the traitor. His success, in the circumstances, would have been a bad disaster to the political morals of the country. As the case now stands, Mr. Chase is a warning to all after comers. He has parted with his principles, sold himself to the enemy and lost his price.

A defence of Mr. Chase is already whispered. He merely meant to purify the Democratic party! He did not mean to descend to its level, but lift the party to his.

He simply went in to reform it. On this theory, folly is added to knavery. He attempts to [illegible] the Democratic party to purify it of *deception!* To defraud the party to make it more honest! To the Democrats he says I am with you, I stand on your platform. To his old friends he says; I do no such thing, but stand where I have stood through life. I am willing that the Democratic party shall come to me, but I have no purpose to go to it. This defence is now worse than the crime—and is only less hurtful because its lying hypocrisy is open and manifest to all.

Hereafter, let us hear no more of Mr. Chase as the negro's candidate or the negro's friend. He is a deserter from our ranks, in face of the enemy, and is simply not in the enemy's ranks because they despised and spurned him. His degradation is complete and he will have to live longer than Chief Justice Taney, if he outlives the memory of this flagrant transgression. In sorrow more than anger we part with him. His crime, though great, has met an equal punishment. Let us hope it will prove salutary, if not to him, at least to others who may be tempted in like manner to betray their principles.

A Singular Wedding—January and June.

A few days ago a wedding took place on the South Side which has created something of a sensation, a lady eighty-four years of age being united to a youth of about twenty. It is certainly a [illegible]. The lady is a widow, and wealthy, owning considerable property, and having besides the sum of about [illegible] in gold, and a number of [illegible] property was left by her husband, who died some years ago, leaving a large family. The property of the husband was divided between the widow and the children.

The widow of late years has not been on good terms with the children and has threatened more than once that she would marry again, rather than leave them the property. Three years ago she came very near carrying the threat into execution, but on that occasion the would-be bridegroom considered that it would be a little too much, even with the money—that difference of over fifty years between their ages. Some weeks ago, a young man boarding at the house of a relative of the old lady, was taken sick. During his illness the lady attended him, and when he had nearly recovered, intimated to him that she had a large amount of property, and that she wanted to get married. If he would marry her and take care of her for the few years she lived, the property should be his.

We know not how much persuasion it took to accomplish the object—if, indeed, any was needed. This we do know: A few days ago Justice Tucker, of the Eighth Ward, united the two in the holy bonds of wedlock—the anxious bride of eighty-four summers and gushing youth of twenty. The wedding took place at a residence on the South Side, in the presence of only a few friends.

As soon as they learned of the affair, the relatives of the lady were naturally very indignant, and well they might be. They consider the affair a most scandalous one, and have threatened the arrest of the Justice who married the parties, and the gentleman at whose house they were married. Meanwhile the happy pair live as cozily as a brace of turtle doves, their whole souls apparently wrapped in each other.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

YO SEMITE.

Description of the Famous California Valley—The Mariposa Big Trees—The Finest Scenery in America.

Correspondence of the [illegible] California, June 13.

THE MARIPOSA BIG TREES.

These magnificent growths, known to the learned as the *Sequoia Gigantea*, are about six miles up the mountains, on the right of the Mariposa trail, and can only be reached by taking the branch trail at Clark's. They are well worth seeing, and are generally visited by the Yo Semite travellers. The grove is scattered along over an extent of six miles or more, and comprises about six hundred trees. Of these, the largest is the "Grizzly Giant," which is 102 feet in circumference, and stands quite alone in its grizzled and savage dignity. Others stand in groups of two and threes, over rolling slopes and sharp mountain spurs, bearing, for the most part, such absurd and maladroit names as the vanity or shallowness of casual visitors appear to have suggested. Ex Duke Gwin and other political celebrities have left their names here, only to be succeeded by other and later stars. Of the names bestowed for those who are yet living, the most appropriate was that of a sturdy, shapely, resolute looking tree, nearly one hundred feet around, called "Grant." Of course Washington and Lafayette, and all the early worthies of American history, are represented in the nomenclature of the grove, but "Graces," "Brothers," "Sisters," and such like are profusely scattered around with the ephemeral titles of politicians. The average height of the Mariposa trees is about 250 feet, and there are three or four which exceed 100 feet in circumference. Scattered among these giants are numerous ordinary pines, large enough to attract attention anywhere else, but ludicrously dwarfed by comparison with the vast columns of wood and bark which seem to support the sky. One seems to be in some grand old cathedral, arched and fretted with vernal tracery overhead, and aisled in long vistas of mighty columns which lead away in every direction. Taking one of these giants separately, it does not appear overwhelming in size, because one loses the idea that it is a tree; it seems more like some fantastic enormity of unknown origin. The trunk, velvety with brown bark, or scarred with fires and storms, rises massive and compact as an Egyptian monolith, while above the rugged and angular branches struggle wildly out against the sky. So have they struggled for a thousand years, defying tempest, hail and snow. So will they still brandish their arms above the mountain tops, when the men whose feeble names they bear for the brief moment shall have been forgotten in dust of ages. The Mariposa Grove is included in the grant made to this State by the National Congress with the Yo Semite Valley, though the trees and valley are not included in the same tract. The trees are not now in the county whose name they bear, but are in Fresno, that portion of Mariposa having been set off from the original county some years since. Galen Clark, of the homelike ranch where we stop, is guardian of the trees and valley.

INTO THE YO SEMITE.

Leaving the hospitable ranch of Mr. Clark, where we have had the wild luxuries of venison, bear meat and mountain trout, we cross the South Fork of the Merced, and commence the ascent of the mountains which intervene between us and the famous Yo Semite Valley. This is work in earnest, and is rough travelling, especially at this season, when little or no labor has been done on the trails, and when snow is still lying on the mountains. Still, there is something inspiriting and invigorating about the pure, cool atmosphere, the aromatic odors of the pines and firs, the freshness of the opening spring, and the sunny face that nature wears. He must be a very poor sort of a drone indeed who can withstand these cheerful influences, and I suppose our company would have been an exception of every other that ever crossed these sun-checkered, breezy heights, if it did not break forth into singing—exhausting every popular air, from ancient opera down to "Coal-Oil Tommy" and "Marching Through Georgia," which last is, for some occult reason, specially dedicated to this trip through the mountains of Yosemite. We had thirty six miles of horseback riding from Clark's to Hutchings' Hotel in the valley, and, while I would not say one word against the reliability of the surveyors of these paths, I must declare that their miles are most generous and ample. It is just so all through the region; on all the trails the miles partake of the greatness of everything else, and are gotten up regardless of expense or the small considerations of size or space. A mile in this locality is positively an undetermined quantity. Particularly long were the miles through the snow. Passing up the summit, over sharp crests and ice-cold mountain streamlets, we saw through sudden openings the magnificent valley of the San Joaquin, miles and miles beneath us, mapped out in level verdure, and stretching away, laced with winding streams to the blue distance of the Coast Range, whose peaks lay like cumulous clouds upon the horizon. Nearer, the dull level of the plain billowed up into the heaving foot-hills, and where we stood, on the sharp break of this vast sea of earth, rock and verdure was foamy white with the snows of early spring. We had left summer fruits and flowers below us, but here were the swelling buds of the alder and elder, the pale green catkins of the maple, and the rosy young leaves of the oak. Over long wastes of snow, on which the sun rained its fiery arrows down, we now took our way. Blinded by the blaze of light, we travelled over long swells of snow, which were occasionally broken by curious patches of marsh land, green and brown with new verdure, and sloppy and soppy with melted snow, guided on our uncertain train by a few "blazed" trees along the route, we cantered steadily over the firm substance, slid down the more sharp declivities, wound among the tall trees, or wallowed in the treacherous drifts which gave way beneath the weight of our animals, precipitating man and beast into a slough of despond from which it was not easy for them to extricate themselves.

But the longest day has an end, and after enjoying the novel pleasure of summer travelling in the snow, we passed out of the cooler region into the steep slopes which run into the Yo Semite Valley. A few hours before sunset we reached Inspiration Point, from whence we have the only general and comprehensive view of the Yo Semite Valley. Enthusiastic persons are in the habit of exclaiming here that they are now fully repaid for the whole journey. Without intending any disrespect to the view, I will merely say that none of our party deserved the name of being enthusiastic. Still, the sight was a glorious one. The gigantic walls of the valley, painted by the declining sun, winding in an immense vista into the distance, the emerald glow of meadow land, divided by the snake like Merced between the innumerable waterfalls, leaping cataracts of snow from the heights above, and the tall, sharp, white peaks of mountains which stand guard over all, form a picture seen only from Inspiration Point. Descending by a steep and precipitous trail, and leading our horses, we reached, after innumerable windings, the level of the valley beneath, right glad to be on comparatively another ground once more. We passed the Middle Fork of the Merced, which runs through the valley, very high, but fordable on all the route up to Hutchings' house. On the right we passed the famous Bridal Veil cataract, falling into the tall tree tops, over which hovered rainbows innumerable, bending over the fall, and mingling with the deep green of the pines below. At 7 o'clock in the evening, as weary and jaded and hungry as any party that enters the valley, we reached the hospitable hostelry of Mr. Hutchings. I do not suppose that our experience differs from that of every other mountain tourist, but never, while memory lasts and "reason holds her seat," etc., etc. (see Hamlet), will any one of our party forget the measureless content that possessed our souls as we were received into the Hutchins' hospice, and appropriated its blessings of fragrant coffee, real cream and other cates, generous fireplace and roaring fire, clean sweet beds and hearty cheer. Rest, repose and refreshments are here—behind are the picturesque perils of the wilderness. We have left the fickle appetite and insincere kickshaws of fancy cookery in the city far away; here mountain trout, as well as good digestion, wait on appetite, and health on both.

IN THE VALLEY.

The scenery of Yo Semite is savage rather than sylvan, sublime rather than pleasing. The emotions which one experiences are chiefly those of awe. There is almost nothing dulcet, pastoral or soothing about the sights or sounds of the valley. The awful roar of the cataracts, the furious rush of the torrents, the fearsome heights of the precipices, and the bold awful fronts of the mountain peaks—all these inspire the mind with sensations of sublimity rather than of beauty. There are some exceptions to this general statement, as, for instance, the placid beauty of Mirror Lake, surrounded by a fringe of poplars and willows, is a pleasing picture, though the savage grandeur of the mountains, reflected in the deep bosom of the lake, is obtruded upon the spectator. This sight, however, we missed; on two separate occasions the lake resolutely re[illegible] was ruffled and tumbled with an aggravating breeze. Then there are many glimpses of river scenery on the Merced which are rural and simple enough for any taste; but for the most part the main characteristics of the "show places" are grandly sublime.

At this present writing the falls are finer than at any other season of the year. The mountain snows are melting and the streams are bank-full, so that the volume of the cataracts is very great. The famous Yo Semite Fall, which is opposite Mr. Hutching's house, is the great thing in the waterfall way, and its ceaseless roar strikes on the ear by night and day until one is almost weary of its persistent monotone. The Bridal Veil, with its delicate sheet of water, falling 940 feet perpendicularly, is the most beautiful of all the cataracts, but this Yo Semite, plunging madly in a wild foam of snowy, arrowy, downward falling sky rockets, sixteen hundred feet at one leap, is a terrible thing to look at. The second or middle stage of the fall is almost unseen, except from certain points, but the lower fall of the cataract, six hundred feet high, is grand and fascinating. Around its base, among the lofty pines which shut it in, are now huge banks of snow twenty or thirty feet deep, under which the water runs in rapid torrents, seen at the bases of the circular pits which are melted around the great trees which grow up through the snow. One never wearies of gazing upon the giant force of the great fall of the Yo Semite. Suddenly plunging over the dizzy cliff, it seems to fall from out the sky, and, in the vast volume, or detached in down-flying rockets, it precipitates itself upon the rocks and snow beneath with a sullen roar. By a devious path we climbed over the face of the precipice and stood at the bottom of this great upper fall. The summer air was rudely agitated by a rushing, misty wind which swept out from the falling torrent and was drenched with blinding showers of spray, which filled the whole vast recess down which the water leaped. To pass into this haunt of winds and waters was to pass from balmy summer into the cheerless realms of winter.

Another pilgrimage to the Nevada and Vernal Falls was amply rewarded by sublime and solemn sights. Climbing a mountain trail we donned gum coats, and, turning a sharp angle in the mountain wall, came upon the Vernal Fall, which is 350 feet high, and tumbles over a level ledge of rocks. The spray from this cataract is like a heavy rain, and is driven sharply over the slippery and grassy slope on the right, over which we pass to the ladders leading to the ledge above. Once on the rocky precipice that forms a vaulting place for the falls, we find ourselves in a new world. It is a succession of wonders. The stream which foams near the Vernal Fall is traced along its rocky and noisy way back to the base of the Nevada Fall, about a half a mile back or above the Vernal. Here we can look back at the green curve of the top of one cataract and forward to the snowy terrors of another, both being united by the foaming torrent which plunges through its rocky walls, white with foamy falls.

Overlooking all these rises the magnificent rocky dome of "The Cap of Liberty," 4,000 feet above the valley. This peak, like many others, has had sundry titles, its last before the present being "Bellows Butte." I can testify to its being a windy place, but there is no other reason why the name of the eminent divine, Mr. Bellows, should be put there. From the apex, which we reached after a long and laborious climb, we could see a glorious panorama of mountain, streams and valley. We could look down upon the Nevada Fall, which, far below us, at the base of the rocky peak on which we stood, took its final plunge of 700 feet, fretted with foam and sending up its hollow roar. Turning our backs upon the valley, we could see the snowy range of the Sierras from whence are drawn so many mountain streams, and whence comes the torrents which dash in wild, forceful grandeur into the Yo Semite Valley, or, ribbon-like, slide over smooth precipices for a space and then suddenly take their quiet leap into the mountainous masses of pines below. The Domes are noble objects in the landscape, but the labor of climbing them is very great.

Race Horses at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 20.—Over forty horses have already arrived here, and quarters have been engaged for a large number.

Benjamin Griswold, of Cambridge, Vermont, who lately completed his sixty-fifth year, has in his house seventy-five Bibles, each of which he has read through.

Charlotte Cushman is in Washington.

The owner of the pasture in which Mr. King and his balloon landed at Haverhill, Massachusetts, at once began a suit against the aeronaut for trespass.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 20—11:15 a. m.

United States bonds, [illegible].

LONDON, July 20—1:30 p. m.

United States bonds, [illegible].

LONDON, July 20—Evening.

Consols, [illegible] money, [illegible] account bonds, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Erie, 43.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—11:15 a. m.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—1:30 p. m.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—Evening.

Cotton easier: sales 8,000 uplands at [illegible]; Orleans [illegible].

Tallow, [illegible]. Petroleum quiet. Sugar quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, July 20—Evening.

Petroleum steady at 52 francs.

Albany Live Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.

BEEF CATTLE—The market for beeves opens inactive and unpromising, at last week's closing prices. But few buyers were present and those here are pressing for a further decline. George Mowry sold [illegible] Kentucky, averaging [illegible] at [illegible]. Wm. Thompson sold [illegible] State, averaging [illegible] at [illegible]. A. Dandy sold [illegible] Illinois, averaging [illegible] at [illegible]. R. Rogers sold [illegible], averaging [illegible] at [illegible]; averaging [illegible]. S. C. Colt, sold 17, averaging [illegible] at [illegible]. Receipts this week, 4,100 head.

SHEEP—Are in fair request at [illegible], and lambs at [illegible]. Receipts, 4,300 head.

HOGS—Sales of [illegible] prime Illinois at [illegible] per 100 lbs. Market a shade weaker this evening.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—Market for both crude and refined in bond is quiet and nominal. Prices unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—COTTON—Dull and easy; middlings at [illegible]; sales, 17 bales; receipts, 159 bales. FLOUR—Dull; superfine at [illegible]. GRAIN—Corn at [illegible]; oats at [illegible]. HAY—At [illegible]. PROVISIONS—Pork nominally at [illegible]. Bacon steady; shoulders at [illegible]; clear sides at [illegible]. Lard, tierces at [illegible]; keg at [illegible]. But little done in the markets, the streets being flooded by heavy rains.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Receipts—wheat [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; flour, [illegible] brls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu. IN STORE—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu. FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged. FLOUR—Inactive. GRAIN—Wheat dull: [illegible] bu No. 1 Milwaukee and [illegible] bu No. 2 Chicago on private terms. Corn firm; holders [illegible] without buyers. Oats firmly held at [illegible], buyers offering [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

Hats, Caps, &c.

NOTICE.

Previous to making extensive alterations and improvements in our Store, we will sell our large assortment of HATS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters, 115 Lake-st.

Wanted.

$25,000.

SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED

By well-known and responsible parties, in an established business, capable of unlimited extension, located in Chicago.

Address MILLARD THOMPSON, Tribune office.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

Apply to ADOLPH LOEB, 51 South Clark-st., up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We are now prepared to loan on business property in sums of $10,000 and upwards.

MEAD & COE, 148 Washington-st.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S

CELEBRATED

Family Sewing Machines

OFFICE 50 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

AGENTS WANTED, to canvass in every County with Horse and Wagon.

Masonic Notices.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.

A Stated Conclave of APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T., Will be held this (Tuesday) evening, July 21, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted. By order of the E. C. [illegible], Recorder.

Lottery.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES. By T. C. DAVIS & CO., [illegible]

Real Estate.

WOODLAWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

See Notice in Another Column.

GEO. W. WAITE & SON,

122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Lots in Childs' New SUBDIVISION, IN HYDE PARK.

GEO. W. WAITE & SON, 122 LaSalle-st.

EVANSTON.

SPLENDID RESIDENCES FOR SALE

In this charming lake shore village, at prices ranging from

$1,500 to $30,000,

ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Also, houses and lots on monthly payments. Sixteen trains a day—only 35 minutes' ride. Give us a call and secure a DELIGHTFUL HOME, away from the dust of the city, before it is too late.

KERR, BASH & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 123 Clark-st.

Crockery, &c.

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.

We are offering better inducements to purchasers of goods in our line than any other house in the city. Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

HYDE BROS., 280 STATE-ST.

Rectifying Coal.

Rectifying Coal,

Made from the finest Maple Sugar.

For Filtering or Rectifying purposes it is superior to any in the Market.

FOR SALE BY EDWARDS & CROSBY, 13 & 15 River-st., [Distillers of Alcohol and Domestic Spirits.]

General Notices.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.,

CHICAGO, July 16th, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the Capital Stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 50,000 shares), has been declared payable to the persons registered as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The payment of the usual April Dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual [illegible] Dividend, and include that in the present one.

Dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the city of New York. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 p. m., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of Stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates, with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned, at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

Office of the County Treasurer OF COOK COUNTY,

CHICAGO, July 15, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the Cook County Drainage Commissioners' Assessment Rolls are now in the hands of the County Treasurer for collection, and parties interested are requested to make payment at this Office. The Assessments are described as: Calumet Lake Assessment, Calumet River Assessment, Fullerton Avenue Assessment.

THOS. O. OSBORN, County Treasurer.

Notice to the Public.

Theodore Schulze has no interest in the Wood and Coal business of WILLS, SCHULTZE & JOHN, [illegible] non compliance of agreement, and is not authorized to do any business for them.

JACOB WILLS. MAURICE JOHN.

To Leather Dealers.

Notice is hereby given that I have withdrawn from the firm of DARCY & O'NEIL, and that all persons are forbid trusting on my account.

JAMES O'NEIL.

THE LAST SENSATION. NO MORE TOBACCO-CHEWING.

Upon receipt of 50 cents I will send free by mail one package of **Dr. Byrnes' Tobacco Curative.** It will cure the worst hankering after tobacco in any form, in from 5 to 8 days. Never known to fail. Warranted to be as represented. Try it. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale.

SELLING OUT!

Our well-assorted Stock of

General Hardware,

In the best location in the city, on account of going out of business.

Store to rent and fixtures for sale.

ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 72 LAKE-ST.

Chamber of Commerce Stock.

100 Shares For Sale

By UNDERWOOD & CO., 168 Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE—One-fourth interest in a New "MERCHANTS' FLOURING MILL" at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minn. The brands of Flour have an excellent reputation. Address "A B C," Minneapolis, Minn.

HUNTING DOGS.

1 ENGLISH POINTER, 2 IRISH SETTERS, thoroughly broken. Inquire of FOLSOM BROS. & CO., 194 Lake-st.

CROQUET! CROQUET!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The best Games in the market. Also, Mathews' Improved PLANCHETTES. E. S. BUNKER, 61 Clark-st.

E. H. CHASE & CO'S KENTUCKY WHISKIES

[illegible]

Dissolution Notices.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Jones, Bonard & Moore, in Philadelphia, Pa., [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1868.

(Signed) J. WILLIAM JONES, LOUIS I. BONARD, GEORGE F. [illegible]

J. William Jones will continue the business at the old stand, No. 37 North Front-st., and 25 North Water-st., Philadelphia, under the style of J. William Jones & Co., Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Louis I. Bonard and Geo. F. [illegible] will continue the business at the old stand, No. 58 South Water-st., Chicago, and 50 William-st., New York, under the style of Bonard & [illegible], Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.

Professional.

ELECTROPATHY, ASSOCIATED with [illegible], is in the hands of Prof. John [illegible], M. D., effecting remarkable cures [illegible] Consultation free. Call and test it.

Cider Vinegar.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

Horses, Express Wagons, Lumber Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, July 23, at 10 a. m., at

NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS,

Cor. North State and Illinois-sts.

C. H. MERRY, Auctioneer.

Regular Sales on Thursday and Saturday, each week. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WE HAVE ON SALE

TWO EXPRESS WAGONS, BOTH NEARLY NEW,

One heavy and suitable for moving furniture; the other light and suitable for grocery use. Also, new and second-hand Harness of the very best make.

One Peddling Wagon, One Sample Wagon, Buggies of all kinds.

C. H. MERRY, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales commence promptly at time named. Property in our line always on hand at private sale.

Lake Transportation.

1868. GOODRICH 1868.

Transportation Comp'y.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS LEAVE

Goodrich's Steamboat Landing

For Racine, Milwaukee and West Shore Ports

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT 9 O'clock A. M.

Saturdays Boat Leaves at 8 O'clock p. m.

Fare to Milwaukee $1 less than by rail, dinner included.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Manistee, etc., Daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock p. m.

For St. Joseph Daily at 10 o'clock a. m. Saturdays boat leaves at 11 o'clock p. m.

For Green Bay Tuesday Evenings at 7 o'clock.

Office and Docks, below Rush-st. Bridge, South Side.

A. E. GOODRICH, President.

JAMES BRYCE, Passenger Agent.

FOR BUFFALO.

The Splendid Low-pressure Propeller,

EMPIRE STATE,

CAPT. E. D. [illegible].

Will leave her dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING. For passage apply to A. TOWE, No. 2 Lake-st., Adams House, or 3 South Water-st.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

N. T. CO.

STEAMER FOR OGDENSBURGH

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Taking passengers for Milwaukee, Glen Arbor, North Port, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, New York, Montreal and Boston. The NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON, Robt. Richardson, Master, Will leave their dock, foot of North LaSalle-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22, at 7 o'clock. Steamers of this line leave regularly Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

F. J. HOWE & CO., Agents.

J. B. GREEN, Passenger Agent. Office, north end of Wells-st. bridge.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

168 Washington-st., CHICAGO,

Give particular attention to buying and selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD BEEF, TALLOW.

Property bought and held on margins, and [illegible]

F. L. UNDERWOOD. [illegible]

R. FOSTER & CO.,

Storage and Commission Merchants.

Warehouses, 33, 35 and 37 North Clinton-st. [illegible] Liberal advances made on consignments.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF COOK CO.,

CHICAGO, July 16, 1868.

PROPOSALS

For the Erection of an Addition to the Court House in the City of Chicago.

[illegible]

EDWARD S. SALOMON, County Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Office U. S. Commissary of Subsistence, Room 14, No. 84 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, ILL., July 18, 1868.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1868, for furnishing the following stores: 300 barrels best quality MESS PORK. [illegible] Proposals will be subject to all the conditions heretofore published, a copy of which can be seen by application at this office.

H. MACFEELY, Bvt. Col. and C. S. U. S. A.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company of Iowa will receive bids up to noon of SATURDAY, August 1st, 1868, for the construction of the whole or any part of the remaining portion of their road from Afton, in Union County, to the Missouri River, about 100 miles of road.

Maps and profiles can be seen at the office of the undersigned, at Burlington, Iowa, to whom sealed proposals should be addressed.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

H. THIELSEN, Chief Engineer.

Educational.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE, DAYTON, OHIO.

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Studies will be resumed on the first of September. [illegible]

Rev. W. CORBY, S. S. C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., St. Joseph Co., Ind.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 25 East Twenty-first-st., New York, will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. [illegible]

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. For full information and Circular, address as above.

Stencils.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE with my PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My Circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vermont.

Malt.

WIRTH & VANDERVOORT MALT CO. 2 & 4 Michigan-av. [illegible]

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Public notice is hereby given [illegible]

Hotels.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

[illegible]

JOSEPH S. WEAVER.

Newport, R. I., June 18, 1868.

Great Reduction in Hotel Prices.

Revere House, East Boston, Mass. [illegible]

Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD

HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

[illegible]

CAUTION.—[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO., Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., up stairs. Opposite the Post Office.

To clubs where six watches are ordered at one time, we will send an extra watch, making seven watches for $90.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the New York Liberal Christian.

[illegible]

Banking.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars,

GOLD!

D. O. MILLS, President,

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER, Agents, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make Collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST. MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on Commission. Money Transferred by Telegraph or by Checks. California Coupons cashed or collected. Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of Bullion.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., American Bankers, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New York, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also, Commercial Credits.

Ocean Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the

5th and 20th Every Month,

or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For information address D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, Pier 46, North River, N. Y.

W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice Pres't. Office—54 Exchange-place, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steaming fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT, from Pier No. 3, North River, New York. [illegible]

For passage, at cheapest currency rates, apply in New York to R. N. CLARK, 26 Broadway, and for freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South-st. In CHICAGO, apply at General Western Agency, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts. JAMES WARRACK.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. [illegible]

Campaign Goods.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

[illegible]

CAMPAIGN UNIFORMS, [illegible]

Grapes.

THE CELEBRATED WALTER GRAPE

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, [illegible] by carriers, newsmen and the mails. [illegible] THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE [illegible] THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE [illegible]

TERMS: [illegible]

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Republican Nominations.

For President of the United States,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice President,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

For Governor—
General John M. Palmer, of Sangamon;
Lieutenant Governor—
John Dougherty, of Union.
Congressman-at-Large—
General John A. Logan, of Jackson;
Secretary of State—
Edward Rummel, of Peoria.
Auditor—
General Chas. E. Lippincott, of Cass;
Treasurer—
General E. N. Bates, of Marion;
Attorney General—
Washington Bushnell, of LaSalle.
Commissioners of the Penitentiary—
Andrew Shuman, of Cook,
John Reid, of Will,
Robert E. Logan, of Whiteside.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
For the State at Large.
Gustavus Koerner, of St. Clair.
Thomas J. Henderson, of Stark.
Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Boone.

Districts.
1. L. Brentano, 7. John W. Blackburn.
2. Jesse S. Hildrup, 8. Samuel C. Parks,
3. James McCoy, 9. [illegible]
4. Henry W. Draper, 10. John D. Strong,
5. T. S. Frost, 11. Edward Kitchell,
6. J. C. Glover, 12. Chas. F. Springer,
13. Daniel W. Munn.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Chicago, June 28, 1868.
Publishers of Republican papers in Illinois are requested to forward copies to headquarters during the campaign.
JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

General Palmer's Appointments.

General John M. Palmer, the Republican candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Marion, Williamson County, July 22.
Benton, Franklin County, July 23.
McLeansboro', Hamilton County, July 24.
Vienna, Johnson County, July 28.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, July 29.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, July 30.

PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

Mr. George H. Pendleton, having been rejected at New York as a candidate, has taken the stump in explanation and defence of the Democratic platform as he understands it, and, as he says, Mr. Seymour must understand it. Pendleton has no reserve now. It is not *his* funeral. It is not his chance of election that is to be helped or injured by anything he may say. He, therefore, explains the platform as he would have it, and then says to Horatio Seymour, "Repudiate this explanation, if you dare."

We print so much of Pendleton's speech, delivered at Grafton, West Virginia, on July 16, as relates to finance and taxation, and invite special attention to it. Mr. Pendleton is forced to admit that the taxation for 1868–9 is reduced from what it was last year. With equal truth he might have added that the taxation of [illegible] was $100,000,000 less than the year previous, and that last spring another reduction equal to $80,000,000 was made. It was not a reduction on New England fabrics, but upon all the fabrics of the country; it was a removal of the taxes on boots and shoes, woollen and cotton goods, hats and caps, and all the articles used in making up the clothing of the people. It was a lightening of the taxes on the tools of the workman, cutlery and glass and other articles entering into the domestic uses of the people. The taxes upon these articles were reduced by eighty millions of dollars in March last, and had it not been for the course of Pendleton and Seymour, and their associates, in opposing and delaying reconstruction, that reduction might have been made three years ago. In his array of the expenditures of the government since the close of the war, Pendleton carefully omitted the fact that $280,000,000 of the national debt have been redeemed and paid off. Had the Democracy co-operated with the government in restoring the rebel States, the military expenditures, now reduced to a peace establishment, might have been brought down to that point years ago, and a corresponding amount of the debt discharged.

Mr. Pendleton's picture of the distress of the country may be true of Cincinnati, as it is of Memphis, Mobile and other cities where hundreds of white men hang in groups around bar-rooms and street-corners all day long idle, discussing the question of "where the labor to get in the crops is to come from." Labor finds an abundance of occupation, except among those "gentry" of the South who have been reared to live upon the labor of others, and whose occupation of idleness is gone.

But Mr. Pendleton can see no prosperity unless it blooms at the South. And why are not all things as progressive there as in the North? Because the rebels, sustained by Pendleton and his class, will not let the war close, but insist on keeping it up. They are to-day protesting that the labor of the South shall not be free; that it must remain degraded; that the man who holds the plow, plants the corn, reaps the wheat, gathers the cotton, boils the sugar, cures the tobacco, builds the barns, chops the trees, raises the stock, and *produces* every pennyworth that feeds, clothes, shelters and maintains the people, shall remain on a level, civilly and politically, with the ox and the ass; that the men who do all the labor shall have no voice in making the laws regulating the rights of labor, but must accept them from the master whose hand has not forgotten the use of the lash and the pistol. Let Mr. Pendleton, if he dare, tell the people of Ohio that the laborers of that State, the producers, have no such interest in the government as to be permitted to vote. Why does he say that with reference to the laborers of Kentucky and Tennessee which he has not the courage to say of the laborers of Ohio and Illinois?

When Mr. Pendleton was in Congress, he voted with others, in the first place, against making greenbacks a legal tender; and he voted to contract with the holders of the government bonds, that the aggregate of the greenbacks made legal tenders, should never exceed $450,000,000. In that legislation he took a part, and it is as much a contract as was the act promising to pay the bonds. Mr. Pendleton insisted that the principal of the 5-20 bonds may all be redeemed in paper, but that the 10-40s and the interest on the 5-20s must be paid in gold, because the contract requires it. Mr. Pendleton knows full well that this is not a question of law, but of good faith; that Congress may, at any time, direct the payment of the 5-20s, or the 10-40s, principal and interest, in paper. Congress may go further, and refuse to pay either, in greenbacks or otherwise. Pendleton repudiates the principal of the 5-20s; but repudiation once begun, where will it end? He stops at the principal of the 5-20s, but some other demagogue may out-bid him, and repudiate the 10-40s, and still some other demagogue may outbid them both by proposing the repudiation of all the bonds. It is a significant fact that Pendleton selects the greenbacks as the agent for destroying the national faith and credit—the very agent which he predicted during the war would be used by unprincipled demagogues to work the ruin of the people—nationally and individually.

There are now $356,000,000 of legal tenders outstanding. The law and the contract limits their aggregate to $450,000,000. By re-issuing the $100,000,000 the United States may have that sum to redeem that amount of the 5-20s. How is the government to get the remainder of the millions to take up the bonds? Mr. Pendleton points out two ways—the "first is to collect the $2,000,000,000 of greenbacks by taxation; that is, to pay off the debt by an arbitrary levy upon one-sixth of all the property in the United States. The other plan is his own, which has [illegible] the country to want it [illegible] July, 1868—say about $[illegible], that volume of currency was made up of all kinds, interest-bearing and National Bank notes and legal tenders. The latter at no time since the war, not [illegible], exceeded $450,000,000. We suppose, as the legal limitation upon the [illegible] of the legal tenders stands in the way of the execution of this plan, the law will have to be repudiated. Once begun, repudiation, like lying, requires a constant repetition to sustain the original perfidy. Then, with all restrictions removed, Mr. Pendleton, "the Eagle statesman," the "intellectual giant" of the West, proposes to sit down at the Treasury, and as the public creditors present their demands for interest and principal, redeem with all the grace of the original Micawber, the one note by giving another, and with pious unction roll up his eyes exclaiming, "Thank God that debt is paid."

Mr. Pendleton's vision as a statesman always culminates in the dishonor, disgrace, shame, ruin and disintegration of the present national Union, and its re-establishment with the old policy in the ascendency. His heart is never touched with a generous feeling, and because the country repudiated him in 1864, he seeks no higher glory than to have written on his tomb: "This man lived to see the country that had rejected him, reduced by his agency to a loss of its honor and credit, and consequently of its nationality." We do not envy the statesmanship which has such an ambition.

THE DEMOCRATIC WET BLANKET.

The ticket nominated at Tammany Hall appears to give unbounded satisfaction to Southern Democrats. The unrepentant rebels remember Seymour's unwillingness to coerce them into submission to the laws, his opposition to the draft ordered to fill the gaps in the national ranks caused by their guns, and his tenderness for the rioters who established "a white man's government" in the streets of New York. Seymour's fidelity in the past to the rebel cause is a guarantee in their eyes of his fidelity in the future. As for Blair, his patriotic record during the war is effaced by his promises, if elected, to inaugurate another war and to aid the insurgents against the laws with the whole power of the government, including the armies of the United States. The ticket pleases Vance and Wise, Toombs and Wade Hampton, Forrest and Preston, with their numerous followers. They are willing to overlook the shortcomings of the platform, in consideration of the excellence of the candidates. Recognizing the prudence of paying some regard to the prejudices of the North, they graciously permit Blair's sword to be sheathed in glittering generalities until after the election.

But upon all the States that had no part or lot in the rebellion, the nominations of the Tammany Convention have fallen like a wet blanket. The disappointment is so general that no honest Democratic journal will deny it. In the West, the party, which had set its heart upon putting Pendleton at the head of the ticket, is not pleased at the selection of an Eastern representative of "the bloated bondholders," to whose ideas he had given utterance but ten days before the convention. The reiterated assertions of Mr. Pendleton and of the Pendleton journals that Mr. Seymour accepts the repudiation plank in the platform, as they understand it, thinly disguise their apprehensions that, in common with the *World* and Chief Justice Chase, he interprets it in harmony with the views he had previously expressed. There is nothing in his career, his associations or his character to awaken the enthusiasm of Western Democrats, or to attract men of moderate views, much less Republicans, to his standard. It is the same with Blair. A few men of the tribe of Vallandigham and Henry Clay Dean may rejoice in his treasonable threats; but the rank and file of the party do not desire another war, and are glad to have the negro question finally laid on the shelf.

In the Middle States neither name is a trumpet-call to voters. In New York State, Seymour is sure to run behind the rest of the ticket, as he always has done, and his weakness will be rendered greater in the city by the disappointment of the Chase faction. The *World* is the only newspaper on Manhattan Island which heartily supports Seymour and Blair. The *Round Table*, a weekly with strong Democratic proclivities, in a leader entitled, THE DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER, says: "That "these nominations have been a disappointment to great numbers is not to "be disguised. The conviction is prevalent that, let the platform be what it "may, this is a ticket which cannot be "elected. But the platform itself is also "a disappointment. As regards the "finances its enunciation is simply dishonest." The article, after urging the policy of a third party movement, concludes: "If our estimates are correct, "Mr. Seymour, as the case stands, has no "chance at all. He would have nothing "less, but possibly something more, in "the event of the nomination of Mr. "Chase by an independent convention."

In the East the wail of the disappointed Democracy is even more dolorous. A faction in Maine desired the nomination of Pendleton upon a greenback platform, but the majority of the party in all the States east of the Hudson counted upon the selection of Chase and dreamed of recruiting their thin ranks from the Republicans. Both classes were chagrined at the discovery that the battle, a hard one at best, must be fought under the lead of an old party hack and of a fire-eating, renegade member of the Blair family.

That the Democracy will, in a great measure, recover from their present despondency, and present a strong front next November, no one acquainted with the excellence of their party organization should doubt. As the day of battle approaches, and they scent the spoils of victory, they will do their best to capture them. The Republican party may not have an easy triumph, but if it puts forth all its might, it can secure one so decisive that the places which now know the Democracy will know it no longer as a national organization. It can be killed, if Republicans will it, under Seymour and Blair, as the Whig party was killed under Scott and Graham.

JOHNSON'S LATEST NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Mr. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia. Mr. Dawson has been a Democratic member of Congress for a number of years, and is now, we believe, in ill health, and wishes to go abroad. William Waters, of the same State, is named as Minister to Austria; General John A. McClernand, of Illinois, Minister to Mexico, and General Rosecrans, Minister to Spain. Of these Missions, those of Russia, Austria and Mexico are vacant, while that of Spain is filled by Mr. John P. Hale. General Rosecrans is hardly fitted for a diplomatic position, but as diplomatic positions under the United States are fast degenerating into mere agencies, for introducing travelling Americans to foreign courts, General Rosecrans will discharge that duty quite as well as any of those who are likely to be nominated. Waters we never heard of before; but McClernand is known to fame. He is the man whose "brain" conceived the capture of Vicksburg, but whose brows have been robbed of its laurel crown by an "inferior man." We do not know that the country is suffering from the want of representatives in either country, and we are certain it would gain nothing by sending either of these men abroad now. But, certainly, it cannot spare McClernand. He is a candidate for election upon the Democratic ticket in this State, and the Republicans of Illinois demand that in good faith he shall be kept upon the ticket until election day. He has promised to stump the State for the purpose of showing Grant's incompetency as a soldier, and as the Republicans entered the campaign expecting that they were to have the benefit of his oratory to the end, it is hardly fair to take him off the track at this early day. Another reason why he should not be confirmed is, that Mexico has been the graveyard of many American statesmen. No man heretofore sent to Mexico as a Minister was ever heard of again as a public man. General McClernand may have a bright future before him. He gained most enviable reputation in the New York Convention. That illustrious body, wishing to say and to do something that would be outrageously insulting to General Grant, introduced General McClernand to the delegates, induced him to make a speech, and then with [illegible] Grant to be inferior to McClernand. To bury such a man in that of Mexico, would be a cruelty to him personally, and to the country generally.

The nomination of Edward Cooper to the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is a piece of cool impudence worthy of Andrew Johnson. Cooper has been rejected repeatedly for other offices, and this repetition of his appointment is little less than insulting to the Senate.

THE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.

Generals Sanborn and Terry passed through Chicago yesterday on their way from Fort Rice to Washington. They report the recent conferences with the Indians satisfactory. General Sherman told them that the government wanted peace, and that though an Indian war might be long and expensive, its end was inevitable. He pointed out the advantages of the new policy of the government, under which the Indians will be cared for and kept by the government instead of being left to shift for themselves. The result of the conferences is a unanimous agreement on the part of the Indians to move to the new reservation near the Black Hills, between Fort Rice and Fort Randall, on the southwest side of the Missouri. General W. S. Harney has gone to the reservation to superintend the removal of the tribes, and will stay there until winter. This is the cheapest possible mode of contending with the red man. As long as he is in his present semi-savage state he will be in the way of advancing civilization; but there is no need of shooting him every time this occurs. Of the millions appropriated annually for the Indians, they have not received more than half, but have been demoralized by brutal and thieving agents. The policy proposed by the Commission last year, of taking charge of these tribes and putting them under the care and direction of the army, is proving to be the wisest, the most humane, and, in the end, the most economical plan. To carry this into effect requires the approval of Congress of the recommendations of the Commission, and the appropriation of the money needed for the purpose; but it will cost more to pay and subsist one regiment of mounted troops six months on the plains (with the probable result of twenty Indians killed and as many whites put *hors de combat*), than will suffice to support and maintain decently and comfortably, for one year, 10,000 Indians at their reservation.

CATHOLIC SECESSION.

The new Catholics, as they are designated, of Vienna and the vicinity, have effected an organization under the lead of Rev. Karl August Forstner. They put forth a long confession of faith, in which they renounce allegiance to the Pope and the Catholic hierarchy, and announce their determination to hold all services in the language of the people. This is probably but one among many movements of secession from the Catholic Church which will be witnessed within the next year or two. Sixteen months are to elapse before the great council will meet at Rome, but it is already well understood that the object of it is to add to the weight of the Papal yoke and crush out all progressive tendencies in the Church. The Pope has named a grand Central Committee, which is to decide without appeal as to matters to be submitted for discussion. This committee is exclusively composed of Cardinals, who hold positions in the Inquisition. Of the sub-committees, the compiler of the notorious Syllabus is Chairman of one on dogma, and a Cardinal whose whole career has been in the Inquisition has charge of the subject of discipline. The reformers indignantly declare that their cause is betrayed beforehand, and that the Council will meet only to register the decrees of the Pope and his advisers. They see before them no alternative, therefore, but submission or secession.

The new Catholics demand for the laity a share in choosing pastors and in managing church affairs; for the priesthood protection from arbitrary authority; for the Bishops the independence which they enjoyed in the primitive church, making the Pope a mere primate in honor among his episcopal brethren. They demand also the Scriptures and the service of the Church in the tongue of the people, and that fasting and confession be made no longer obligatory. Beyond this they adhere to their ancient faith, unless it be in rejecting the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception. How far those who are now restive under the yoke of Rome will continue to struggle, cannot be foretold. The Grand Council may prove effectual to coerce large numbers to return to their allegiance. But no question can be made that we are about to witness considerable secessions from the Catholic Church, and possibly in numbers sufficient to shake it to its foundation. The spectacle of a Catholic Church outside the circle of Papal sway would create a profound sensation throughout Christendom.

THE REBELS ENCOURAGED.

The ex-Confederate members of the Democratic party tried, at first, to keep in the background in New York, while their less obnoxious brethren laid out the work of the campaign. They evidently felt that their voices would not fall with a pleasant sound on the ears of the American people. General Wade Hampton, for example, obstinately clung to his seat when called on to make a speech in the Tammany Convention. But this policy of rebel reticence was conspicuously disregarded, not by an original Confederate, but by one whose only chance of Southern support was to raise the old secession cry, which he had himself helped to silence. Blair's letter was a trap into which the Southern delegates at once fell. Wade Hampton himself stood forth to demand the nomination of Blair, and his friends followed his lead with alacrity. And on his way home, the distinguished South Carolina rebel made a speech in Baltimore, in which he thanked his late associates from Maryland that they swept across the line and stood shoulder to shoulder with South Carolina in her great contest for liberty, and advised them now to stand firm for the constitution and the Union by voting for Seymour and Blair.

General Hampton's language may suggest that he repents of that "great contest" against the Union, yet it is evident that he does not, and that by "the constitution and the Union," he means the right to do through the General Government what the South failed to do by the sword. He thanks his comrades in the rebellion for fighting for the removal from the South of the just restraints of National Government, and now asks that they labor to the same end by voting for Seymour and Blair. His hearty thanks for what they did to sustain the rebellion, from the time that they plotted to murder Mr. Lincoln in the streets of Baltimore to the time when they sheltered Booth, was perfectly in keeping with his advice about the constitution and the Union.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

Some weeks since, at a time when other journals, both English and American, inferred from insignificant circumstances that a general European war was impending, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE expressed the opinion that the prospects of continued peace were as favorable as they had been at any time since the battle of Sadowa. Recent despatches from Europe confirm us in the conclusions then reached. The Emperor of the French is evidently sincere in his repeated declarations through his Ministers and the *Moniteur* that the policy of France is a pacific one. Bismark is still kept from public duties by illness and Prussia is not likely to engage in further military enterprises in his absence. Austria, occupied with internal reforms, has reduced her army, and it is said that Italy will soon follow her example. France, Prussia and Russia have not sufficient confidence in the fraternity of nations to disarm, but have too much respect for each other's strength to commence hostilities of which the end is so uncertain. A cloud still hangs over the East, but it is no darker than it was a year ago. On the other hand, the international public works, to which reference is made in the letter from our Paris correspondent, printed to-day, are a pledge of the pacific intentions of the governments which are co-operating in their prosecution.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

It will be seen by a notice at the head of our editorial columns that General John M. Palmer, the Republican candidate for Governor, will open the campaign at Marion, Williamson County, to-morrow (22d), and he will continue the work, with short intervals of rest, until the great victory in November. General Palmer is one of the finest orators in the West. His speeches are always marked by powerful logic, and the highest type of eloquence. No fair man can listen to him without being convinced of his honesty and the correctness of his position. We trust the people will turn out, in large numbers to listen to his eloquent words and his irresistible logic.

So far the reports in regard to the grain crop of our own country and of Europe are more than usually favorable. A cable despatch states that accounts from the harvest in all parts of England and Ireland show that the yield of wheat exceeds the average annual crop. The same intelligence reaches us from France. To all appearance it will be a year of abundance of food throughout Europe. Here, at home, up to this moment, the prospects of the harvest are gratifying in the extreme. If the weather should favor the farmers for a short time a fine crop will be gathered, in first-rate order. These harvest congratulations are significant of prosperity and repose throughout the civilized world. Excitement and tumult hardly ever lead to serious disturbance or revolution as long as there is bread in abundance for the people. Another year of plenty of food means another year of peaceful, or, at least, bloodless, struggle over the social and political problems which threaten the repose of Europe.

OBITUARY.

Moses Yale Beach.

Moses Y. Beach, for many years proprietor of the New York *Sun*, died at his residence in Wallingford, Ct., on Sunday morning, in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Beach was born in Wallingford, we believe, in the very house in which he died. At the age of fourteen he was bound an apprentice to a cabinet-maker in Hartford, and by diligence he was enabled to purchase his freedom in his eighteenth year. After working for a time as a journeyman, he went into business for himself at Northampton. Although his business was large it resulted unfortunately, and he finally removed to Springfield, and there neglected all other interests in his efforts to manufacture a gunpowder engine for propelling engines, which, of course, proved a failure. He engaged in various other schemes, which proved failures, until 1835, when he went to New York, where soon after he purchased an interest in the *Sun*, then owned by his brother-in-law, Benjamin H. Day, and eventually became its sole proprietor. While publishing the *Sun* he engaged in various banking schemes, and during the period of ten years was the proprietor of at least half a dozen banks—one of which was located at Plainfield, New Jersey; another at Saugerties, New York; another at Tallahassee, Florida; another at Salisbury, Maryland, and one or two more at points which we do not now recollect. The peculiar feature of Mr. Beach's banking system was to pay out his own currency to men in his employ, and to his paper-makers, and for everything he purchased, and redeem it at his own counter at from one-half to one per cent discount. He loaned it also to brokers, who paid it out on accommodation checks, &c. The combined resources of paper and banking business enabled him to accumulate a large fortune in a few years, when he retired, leaving his business to his sons, who, to some extent, lacked the shrewdness of the father. The banking business went under, the *Sun* eventually lost caste and influence, and, from a very profitable concern, in the last years of its existence scarcely paid expenses. During the Mexican war, Mr. Beach was sent to Mexico by President Polk to arrange a treaty of peace. The mission proved unsuccessful. He some years since retired to his native town of Wallingford, where he breathed his last on Sunday last.

Emanuel Leutze.

Emanuel Leutze, the painter, the announcement of whose death was brought by telegraph yesterday morning, was born at Gmund, Wurtemberg, May 24, 1816. His parents migrated to Philadelphia during his infancy, and there he spent his early youth. His first decided success in painting was a picture of an Indian gazing at the setting sun, which brought him so many orders that in 1841 he went abroad to study. He was one of Lessing's pupils at Dusseldorf, and made rapid progress under him. His first work in Europe was "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," which was purchased by the Dusseldorf Art Union, and a subsequent work representing "Columbus in Chains," procured him a medal at Brussels. In 1843 he studied under Cornelius and Kaulbach at Munich. He next visited Venice and Rome, studying Titian and Angelo, and returned in 1845 to Dusseldorf, where he married and took up his residence. From this time onward he devoted himself to historical subjects and finished in Europe "Landing of the Norsemen in America," "Cromwell and his Daughter," "The Court of Queen Elizabeth," "Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn," "The Iconoclast." He returned to the United States in 1859 and is best known here by his pictures of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington at Monmouth," "Washington at the Battle of Monongahela," "News from Lexington," "Sergeant Jasper," "Washington at Princeton," "The Landing of Columbus" and "Portrait of Hon. Wm. H. Seward." The last two were exhibited at the first Sanitary Fair in this city.

As an artist, Leutze has had a high reputation, but one that will not last. It was achieved during a period when there was more desire for art than there was knowledge of it in this country, and when any sensational painter was sure to attract attention and admiration. Leutze was a sensational painter. He chose dramatic subjects, and he treated them in a scenic way, painting for effects and not for truths. This scenic treatment was mistaken for poetic treatment; dramatic attitudinizing was mistaken for heroic presence; and high and swearing color accepted as the tints that nature uses. Such pictures attracted a public just cultivated enough to look and long for good pictures; but not cultivated enough to know a really good picture when it saw it. The false and meretricious school of which Leutze was a good representative, is fast passing away. Its works presently will be turned with their faces to the wall, and Leutze, with others of his class, will have brief mention in the history of art, as men who enjoyed, in a transitional period, an ephemeral reputation for works that deserved to be, and were, soon forgotten.

News Items.

It costs four francs to send a telegraphic despatch of twenty words from Paris to London.

The remains of an ancient Syracusan colony have been found in Sicily.

The English basket carriages, with pongee tops, are much in vogue at the seaside.

Unmuzzled dogs are to be killed in New Haven, by order of the Court of Common Council.

Horses sell at about two and a half dollars each in Hawaii.

There are 20,000 tenement houses in New York.

There are fifty-eight oil refineries in Pittsburgh, of which only seven are idle.

Vesuvius is now throwing out large quantities of black sand.

Work has been stopped at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Baldwin, and the Locust Iron Works, Harrisburg, on account of the excessive warm weather.

One hundred and twenty-five buildings are at a standstill in New York, owing to the masons' strike.

The campaign medals for the whole country are manufactured in Waterbury. A large number of factories are working constantly turning them out.

At Wolf Creek, Meade County, Kentucky, on Saturday, John Owings, Robert Owings, Squire Allen, Frank Allen and George Smith, charged with the murder of Colonel Cameron, were yesterday examined and acquitted. It appears that there was a temperance procession at Wolf Creek not long ago, and when it was moving along some parties attempted to break it up by riding through the ranks, when persons in the ranks fired upon the riders, killing Colonel Cameron and wounding several others. The parties above named were arrested, and after an investigation of the circumstances were discharged.

A letter received by a gentleman of Cairo, from Oxford, Mississippi, states that a few days ago Sheriff W. S. McKee, on returning home from an adjoining county, stopped to bathe in Tallahatchie River. His feet touching something smooth on the bottom several times, curiosity at length led him to examine closely, when he found a small iron chest. Procuring assistance he took it to Oxford, broke it open, and found three thousand dollars in silver, two thousand eight hundred dollars in gold, twelve hundred Mexican dollars, and four thousand dollars in Confederate money. There were no papers in the chest to show its ownership.

The jail at Irwinton, Ga., was set on fire and burned a few nights since, and a negro named Jackson Williams, who had been committed on the charge of murdering two brothers, Daniel and James Luke, perished in the flames. The jailer lives about a mile from the jail, and it has ever been left unguarded during the night time. It was built of wood, and in a short time was entirely destroyed. The charred remains of the negro were found among the ruins.

FROM EUROPE.

The Monument to Luther.

Protestantism and Jesuitism.

Peace or War.

Disarmament—Public Works—The East.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, July 2, 1868.

A few things which have escaped general notice, and which nevertheless possess much political importance, have marked the present week. They are by no means startling events whose immediate results can disturb Europe, as did the assassination of the Prince of Servia. They are simply the inauguration of the monument to Luther, a *fete*, and a letter written by the Queen of England. But these matters are important because they are indices of the condition of Europe. I will give a detailed explanation of these symptoms in order that you may the better understand the political situation. There are certain social conditions of a people or an age just as in certain diseases; they are known but by an often insignificant symptom, a breath or a color, which reveal to practised eyes an evil which, though latent, is ready to show itself by a serious disorganization.

LUTHER'S MONUMENT.

Considered by itself, the inauguration of the monument to Luther is a trifling affair—honor shown a great man, a piece of statuary made public, a recalling of some religious remembrances of another era, that is all. But this inauguration was at the same time a challenging of Catholic, by Protestant Europe; a challenge which I hope the religious indifference of our day will allow to pass into oblivion without an acceptance, but which, in times more believing than ours, might have enkindled a religious war—the most terrible of all conflicts—since its moving cause is in the conscience of man.

Thus the King of Prussia, escorted by his new feudataries, the King of Wurtemberg, and the Princes of Hesse and Baden, attended the ceremony which took place at Worms, a small and almost forgotten German city. Besides the Queen of England was represented by a letter in which she, after a fashion, communes with the Protestantism of Germany. Then there were speeches, songs, declarations of a common nationality, &c., &c. In short, all possible was done to reanimate religious feeling.

JESUITISM.

Now the principal object of this celebration, which the Catholic papers run down as much as they can, was to answer Rome, and the different nations she rules. For sometime back the Jesuits, who are absolute rulers at Rome, have been making great efforts to regain the power they have so often won and so often lost, that power which is the end and very essence of their organization. In France, where they rule through a political necessity, and because they are in the fashion; in Austria, where liberal ideas have triumphed, but where the Jesuits feel themselves so strong, that they shake in their defeat the new Austrian social order; in Spain, where they are absolute; in Italy and Portugal, where they have so adroitly undermined the government that it is tottering to a fall; in Germany where, unable to gain, they try to hold their ground; in England, where the state of Ireland and the more or less proximate destruction of the Established Church is reviving them; and with you, too, in America I presume—wherever they can, wherever a Christian cross is raised—they move in its shade to accomplish their great purpose of universal dominion. These are useless efforts, paralyzed by their own grandeur, and which will, sooner or later, end in another dissolution of their order; but they are efforts which so oppress Europe that their hand, if not their power, is seen in almost everything—some indication of their pressure, if not of their control.

This inauguration of the statue of Luther is a weak invention of the old Protestant protestation of other days. It is a mere murmur of an insignificant revolt, which will die away if religious indifference alone can paralyze the efforts of the Jesuits, but which will rally many people in Europe, if Jesuitism, stifling more and more religious ideas, succeeds in regaining omnipotence. Will this slight murmur and the position Prussia has taken as the protector of the Protestant idea make the Emperor Napoleon understand that he is pursuing the wrong road by not remaining at the head of liberal ideas, instead of placing himself behind Catholic Jesuitical ones? Will they make him understand that the instincts, ideas, longings, and the desires even of France, are anti-clerical, whatever fashion may try to do? Will they make him understand that by reason of his name, and the revolutionary past of his new-born dynasty, he is rather a reformer than a conservative?

VICTORIA AND THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

At the same time, by chance I think, and not with any political purpose, the Queen of England officially received the Orleans family at a *fete* in Buckinghamshire. If her intention and that of her advisers was to annoy the French Court, they have succeeded. The adherents of the Orleanist party of whatever degree, chiefs or soldiers, greatly displease at the Tuileries. The French Ambassador, who was invited to be present on this occasion, declined to participate. They say that it is a mere awkward blunder of the Queen, whose late husband frequently used to keep her from such acts. But it might have been intentional, and then it would be a symptom of the misunderstanding between the Court of St. James and that of the Tuileries. The English love this sort of half-defiance which the two nations indulge in occasionally, by reciprocally showing one another their pretenders to the throne, or their banished subjects. Saint Germain, Holyrood and Claremont are places that can bear witness to the rivalry, rather than the hospitality, of the two nations.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Nevertheless, peace gains ground, and the commercial situation is improving. The increasing hope of a good harvest, at least in France and Germany, causes all purse-strings to relax. If, in addition, the great European powers were reasonable enough to agree to at least a partial disarming in each country, from this summer on business would assume immense proportions. But there is no hope of this, though each power admits that the present military establishments will bring them to ruin, or at least into great embarrassments. They say, though, that Italy proposes to set the example by diminishing her force one-quarter. It will be the best thing she can do for herself and the rest of Europe, because it will enable her to pay a little of her debt, and will perhaps induce other States to imitate her in this most necessary economical measure. Every European State, without exception, devotes from a third to a fifth of its revenues to preparations for war. Is it not rather absurd? What would be said of a man who spent a third of his income in practicing with the sword or pistol? Many people would say that he was fit for a mad-house. Unhappily nations, and particularly their rulers, cannot be shut up in such establishments.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS.

Controlled by these ideas, they are talking of certain public international works, which will have a tendency to establish a cordial understanding in Europe. First of all, because it is now being carried on, comes the improvement of the mouth of the Danube. The surveys and some preparatory works made in common by the great European powers are already completed. In order to carry them on on a grand scale, and to make of this grand river artery a sort of European canal, common to all people, they are about to call for subscriptions to an international loan of about four million francs. Austria, France, Turkey, Italy and England will secure the payment of the interest. The plan of a law has been sketched out in France, and will shortly be presented to the *Corps Legislatif*.

Besides this, there is much talk of a bridge or a tunnel between France and England. An American engineer has, they say, hit on the plan of an immense bridge—an idea which has greatly pleased Napoleon. He proposes to build four or five artificial islands, with long piers, and then to throw across the intervening spaces immense iron bridges, under which vessels can freely pass. The other plan consists of two tunnels, one for going and one for coming, running side by side under the channel. This idea, at the first glance, seems less practicable than the other, although they say that it meets with a more general approval from engineers. However that may be, these plans—which, not long ago, were considered Utopian—are gradually gaining ground, thanks to your American ideas, which give to old Europe a second youth and a new vigor, derived from Republican America. A Commission, consisting of sailors, engineers and builders, has been created, in order to examine these projects, which are backed by recently organized companies.

The tunnelling of Mount Cenis goes on and will be finished, they say, in 1870, or in less than two years. But sixteen or eighteen hundred metres remain and they progress at the rate of a hundred a month. Before two years have passed, the Italian peninsula enclosed by the immense wall of the Alps will be linked to the remainder of Europe by a continuous line of rail. One can go from Copenhagen to Tarentum, from end to end of Europe, as you go through the United States, without leaving your car.

Whatever sovereigns may do, whatever dotards may think, and whatever hired flatterers may say of the present European political regime, these great international works are, by their execution and especially by their more or less immediate results, the dawning of a new social era in Europe, of a general Congress, or a Federal Republic. Unhappily blood is necessary when there is any great political change, as mortar is necessary for every building. Everything made on earth requires, in its creation, a violent blending of its component parts. Did that struggle and that blood occur in the wars of the empire, or have they yet to come? That is the question.

THE ASSASSINATION IN SERVIA.

The assassination of the Prince of Servia was evidently a political matter. Prince Kara Georgewitch, the Russian candidate and unsuccessful claimant for the succession, has written a letter in which he denies having had anything to do with the murder, directly or indirectly. This has greatly irritated the assassins, who are now in prison, and they unanimously declare that they acted only in his interest, with his connivance, and at his instigation. Everything was arranged beforehand, as if it was a play. The parts were distributed and the course to be pursued indicated. The last despatches, which are not very clear, say that they have shot the Captain who was to have taken possession of the forts, and that they are hunting in the Topchidere Gardens for seven hundred and fifty revolvers with which the prisoners were to have been armed. No one knows what Prince Kara Georgewitch will say to this. Will Austria, where he has taken refuge, give him up? and if she does, will Russia permit the execution of her candidate? If Austria refuses will the Servians be satisfied? The trouble in this quarter seemed to be settled by the almost unanimous determination of the people to choose the young Prince Milano as their ruler, with the assent of Europe. The guilt of Prince [illegible] may [illegible] as he is, [illegible] revenge [illegible] There is [illegible] Danubian principalities, relative to the question of nationality, and this may be one of the first symptoms of the death of the Ottoman Empire. It is evident that the political ebullition of Europe is most violent in this quarter; there we see the most smoke, and there are the most tokens of the irruption which will sooner or later convulse the continent.

[illegible]

PEKIN, ILL.

The Weather—Terrible Fatality from Sun-Stroke—Politics—A Rousing Grant and Colfax [illegible]—Two Hundred Tanners in the Field—The Crops.

PEKIN, Ill., July 18, 1868.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

As I see nothing in your weather reports concerning our thriving city, I thought I would just let you know that we have not been "left out in the cold," but came in for our share of the "warming." We have had but two cool days since the 19th of June, though an occasional shower has, for a few hours, given us temporary relief. For the last two weeks the thermometer has scarcely been below 90° at any time during the day, while at noon it has often reached 104° and 106°, or an average of over 100° during that period. Such a long-continued term of hot weather has led to numerous cases of sun-stroke, and to considerable sickness among children. In a harvest-field near here, six men out of ten received *coup d'soleil*, while numerous instances of one and two in a field or in the streets are occurring. A man riding through town yesterday was prostrated, and fears are entertained in regard to his recovery. People are talking of transferring their cooking from the stove to the sun, no doubt being entertained of cooking eggs or boiling water nearly as quick as by fire.

Ice carts are seen only in the early morn or after dusk, as the experiment of delivering ice during the day is not deemed practicable.

Politics are the theme just now, and the excitement runs as high as the weather thermometer, [illegible] however. We had a rousing meeting last Wednesday, preliminary to the organization of a club of Tanners. One hundred and eighteen names were enrolled in thirty minutes, and I understand that there are now over two hundred names. A meeting for organization will be held to-night.

Of course both parties are confident of the success of their candidates, and words and sham-betting are freely used, but when it comes to planking the greenbacks, the Copperheads ain't there.

The crops are looking nicely; the corn, notwithstanding the drought, is coming on well, and will yield full an average crop. The harvest is progressing finely and will mostly be gathered in good shape, and the yield will be good. Business is very quiet, owing to the fact that every man accustomed to being in the field is needed there to gather the crops.

Considerable building is being done here this season, quite a number of dwelling houses are going up; they are greatly needed, for it is almost impossible to find a house for rent; many families are compelled to board because they cannot get houses.

The Pekin, Bloomington & Urbana Railroad is progressing not as rapidly as we wish, but with good prospect of a permanent road. Quite a number of hands are at work on the road-bed, while others are engaged getting out timber for the bridges. Parties that are supposed to know, say that trains will be running to Tremont and Mackinaw by fall. SCRIBE.

National Free Banking.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In a former communication on the legislation of gold contracts by Congress it was claimed that not only should it be permitted to make such, but that there should be none made hereafter by any other standard, and that all which now exist payable in currency should be paid when due by the same standard, so that both the debtor and creditor might be protected against wrong, and our prices reduced from 140 to 100, and the volume of our currency, which represents these prices, diminished in the same proportion.

We could thus secure immediate, safe, equitable resumption, without increasing the demand for gold or hastening calls for settlement by our creditors, and open the way for establishing a truly national free banking system, which would adjust itself naturally and readily, not only to the wants of all portions of the country, but to the constantly changing requirements of our increasing commerce, in a manner quite impossible under the present law, which undertakes to limit the amount of capital and notes issued, and fix the details as to management as if there were no natural laws, and our business could not be carried on except by aid of Congress.

Neither Congress nor any other body of men can determine these questions, and we may doubt if they have the power to forbid the issue of notes, though hitherto this power has been conceded, and our laws, both local and general, have undertaken to define the terms upon which we should have them.

Government, as well as individuals, can refuse to accept paper unless it has a satisfactory character, and to discourage the use of particular kinds.

But, it will be found upon examination, that the check of the cashier has the same purchasing power as the note, and that, in fact, all the notes could be withdrawn and checks substituted in spite of the government, either State or general.

The check of a country bank on one in Boston is good currency, and the check of the bank in the city payable over the counter of the clearing house is equally good, and both can be made of any desirable amount and used precisely as notes would be. The Treasurer of Massachusetts is constantly issuing checks which are used as currency, and so are all people who deal with banks. The truth appears to be, that all those things with which we effect our commercial transactions are currency, and the only question we need to ask is, whether what is offered us is the real representative of, and title to, commodities or convertible property, and will enable us to pay our debts or make purchases, as specie would.

All paper is in ordinary times as much payable when due, in specie, as the bank note, and the latter is no more payable on demand, practically, than other paper, though on its face it appears to be so. But, we must remember that bank notes have an average ordinary time to run, or be circulated, or they would never be issued; and, therefore, we say they are not payable on demand as a whole, while some of them come in every day and must be provided for like all other paper falling due.

It is not proposed to dispense with the use of bank notes, and, therefore, we are to consider how their prompt convertibility is to be secured, so that those who take and use them as money, in place of coin, may do so not only without fear of final loss, but be always certain that they shall be as good as gold not only where they are issued, but equally at the commercial centre towards which they naturally flow and where they are most valuable.

When the New England, or Suffolk Bank, system was established, more than forty years since, it was for the purpose of securing just this prompt, par convertibility for which we are now seeking, and all the city banks had to do was to refuse the notes of such institutions in the country as would not come into the arrangement and supply the means necessary to meet the cost of redemption.

For nearly half a century this simple, equitable system has operated admirably, and given us greater banking facilities and a better bank-note currency than has ever been secured elsewhere with the same capital and cost; and now, all we ask, is that such a system shall be legalized by Congress, and extended to all sections of the country, so that there shall be no notes taken by the government or its agents save such as shall conform promptly to this condition of par redemption at the natural trade centres.

In order to make immediate convertibility certain, let the government take into its keeping a sufficient amount of valuable, productive property, in addition to, and not as part of, the working capital of the bank, and require that, in case of any failure to redeem on demand, a portion of this shall be forfeited as a punishment for not providing means in season, as every institution can, if its capital and deposits are invested in strictly business paper which will mature at the right time and place, rather than in government loans, or stocks, which should never be taken.

Repeal the existing act, which has created an odious powerful monopoly, and then permit all sections of the country to establish as many banks, have as much capital, and issue as many notes as the business of each section requires, imposing in all cases the simple, equitable condition of prompt, par, central redemption, that being the single question in which the people at large are interested, and the real pivot upon which the proper management and sound condition of the banks and our business generally depends.

Compel the banks to redeem promptly, and, in self-defence, they will oblige the whole community to follow their example, and thus make suspensions, which come of long credits and over-trading, if not impossible, at least of rare occurrence and short duration.

In a future number there will be an attempt made to show that, with a proper system of banking, we do not need a sub-treasury, and that we can not only have one currency good for people and government alike, but that our revenues can be safely kept and promptly disbursed at all points without risk and without cost. D. W.

BOSTON, July 11, 1868.

The Potato-Bug—Crops—Politics.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRMOUNT, Ill., July 17, 1868.

It may not be uninteresting to the farmers to know that the new-fashioned potato-bug (I don't know the scientific name of it) only lasts two seasons in the same piece of ground. Such is the case, as has been thoroughly demonstrated to my satisfaction. It is a great satisfaction to know that they are so short-lived, as they are the most destructive insect that we have any knowledge of.

Spring wheat is almost an entire failure in this section of the State, in consequence of the ravages of the chintz bug. A week ago it was thought there would be more than an average crop, but when the farmers began to harvest it, it was discovered to be almost entirely ruined. Some fields, I am told, will not be cut. Fall wheat is good, perhaps far above the average yield.

Growing crops all look well, especially corn, grass and oats.

The "unterrified" are terribly blue over the nomination of Seymour and Blair. They were all Pendleton men in this county (Vermilion), and take the defeat very hard. The nomination excites no enthusiasm amongst them at all. I think we will largely increase the usual Republican majority by several hundred votes.

The election of Grant and Colfax is a foregone conclusion—even the most intelligent Democrats admit it. J. D. N.

They are building an immense skating rink in Boston this summer—the ice contains [illegible] square feet, and the elegant brick building has accommodation for 1,500 skaters and 500 spectators.

LOUISIANA.

Neglected Plantations.

Northern and Southern Enterprise.

How Emancipation Makes Men of Drones.

From Our Special Correspondent.

July, 1868.

There are a thousand sugar plantations lying idle in the State of Louisiana, fences destroyed, and fields growing up into dense cane "brakes," and young timber. The soil is the richest and most productive of any in the world—adapted to cotton and corn, but more especially to sugar—these lands are almost the only sugar lands north of the Gulf of Mexico, and are capable of producing, doubtless, a half million hogsheads of sugar annually—but the old plantations are going to waste, and the great practical and absorbing question now is, what can be done to redeem them from unproductive ruin? The old plantations are going to waste, and new ones are not being opened.

From the loss of labor and heavy taxation the old owners cannot work the lands, besides they have not the capital needful to start anew.

Many of these plantations have palatial residences, and buildings and machinery, but they are fast rotting and rusting, and the country is in a condition beyond the present power of self-recuperation. The old system of aristocratic plantations is among the things of the past, never to be recalled, and many of the old planters are in total darkness as to possible relief. Their ideas, of course, run in the old channels. They stand in the destroyed ways and inquire for the "old paths," and get only the doleful answer, "they are not!" and thus, in hoary-headed despair, resign themselves to their fate. [illegible] between Northern enterprise and Southern. One young man from the North, thirty years old, told me to-day he had been here planting for two years and was doing well, had no trouble with negro labor; that the negroes were working admirably, and he was full of hope for the future of Louisiana sugar lands.

A Southern young man also told me to-day he had been planting two years in the same parish (St. Mary's), and had sunk ten thousand dollars. He had concluded it did not pay, and is on his way to Texas to see what paying thing will turn up. Why the difference between these young men? The answer is easy. One was brought up to the practicalities and utilities of the North; the other to the easy going life of the South.

I think, and find others think so, too, in this country, that the planters and people of Louisiana need to organize a *bona fide* emigration society, in which the ignorances and prejudices of the dead past are buried, and go to work in right good earnest, inviting, encouraging and promoting emigration from the North, thus calling to their aid, not only Northern capital, but the practical muscle and brains of the North. Many, very many men of the South know not how to adapt themselves to the new order of things, even with "necessity, the mother of invention," to goad them on—ever looking back and longing for the "flesh-pots of Egypt," in the transition state, of passing from the land of bondage, through the wilderness, to the land of freedom, flowing with milk and honey.

To reorganize and re-establish new conditions of peace and prosperity, after the old ones have been stricken down by the hand of revolution, is, without controversy, a difficult task. At such a time, fearful anarchies, of every name and description, curse the land, croakers and grumblers become as plentiful as birds in cherry-time; and it is a heroic feat to pass the fiery ordeal of surrounding desperation and reach the goal once more of safety and permanent security for life, property and prosperity. But some in the South are doing it, surrounded by all the disadvantages incident to an unreconstructed country.

EXAMPLES.

One man in the State of Mississippi represented his case thus:

"Before the war, I owned eight thousand acres of land and three hundred slaves; I said to them go, and they went. I knew no want then, and did not appreciate, because wanting is appreciating. The war swept away the slaves and left my lands valueless, because I had no force at my command to till them and make them productive. Heavy taxation, the sequence of war, increased my burdens. Swift poverty had struck me, and I felt for awhile the besom of utter destruction was after me. And now, in my extremity, necessity was laid upon me, to yield heart and hope, and go down before the pelting storm, or assert my independent manhood and my *right* to labor with my own hands, and earn and eat my bread and meat in the sweat of my brow. Look at these hands; you see them callous and mossy brown all over; what hired help I have, I say to them, come, and they follow; and with them at the plow, and the cultivator, and the hoe, I labor all day till sundown, and then we take our frugal supper of corn bread and bacon, and when night has blessed us with 'tired nature's sweet restorer,' and morning comes, we are up and at it again, and so day follows day, through the cropping season. I have fifty acres of corn and thirty acres of cotton, a good stand of each, and what is better than all, and unlike the years of slave labor, I owe no man a dollar on the crops, have no commission merchant to draw on for supplies, pledging my crops for security, as in former times. But there is the luxury of tobacco I am as fond of as any man living, and have been for twenty years, but I have not money enough in God's world to buy a plug; and making a virtue of necessity, I bide my time."

I gave him money to furnish himself with tobacco, and the next day or two, after I had left his place, he wrote me a letter apologizing for not having invited me to dine with him, saying his only excuse for the apparent rude ingratitude, in return for my kindness, was the humiliating fact that they had not such food as was decent to set before a stranger; "but," said he, "give me a call next year, and I promise you better treatment and better fare, for the proceeds of my own labor will then be realized, enabling me to manifest the hospitality of my heart." This touching description is but one of numerous similar cases throughout the South.

ANOTHER CASE.

There lives near Canton, Mississippi, a young man of about twenty-five years, the only son of a wealthy planter, brought up in prodigal affluence. His father owned three hundred and twenty-three slaves, and seven to eight thousand acres of the finest land in the State. Among the last acts of the father before his death was to purchase four slaves, giving his notes for them, secured by mortgage on his lands. The war relieved him of his slave property and the notes swept every acre of the lands; the son—left at the end of the war, penniless, with no experience in the world, except that of entire dependence—went, when and where, and came as he listed. Meanwhile, after the "fashion of this world," as St. Paul says, (a fashion, judging the future by the past, righteous judgment) which promises fair to continue till it stops, in that new social order, where Christ says they "neither marry, nor are given in marriage," took unto himself a wife—and it seems he got a "good thing," (Solomon) as the sequel will show. She also was heir to a rich inheritance, but like her husband's case, the war had made a clean sweep of it.

"Misery loves company" is an old proverb. They joined in one their inherited fortunes of poverty, and thereby, and therein, found redress for all their orphan sorrows. After marriage, they resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, and sat in solemn conjugal consultation on their situation, and questioned, "How may we support ourselves?" Having warm hearts, one mind, and heroic wills, the committee arose and reported progress—that, being in the great union of unions, in marriage reconstruction, they were prepared to found a home republic of their own. So they rented a small plantation of a hundred acres, and, getting a negro lad in his teens indentured to them by his parents, they went to work last spring, husband and apprentice, in the fields, and wife in the house and garden. They had meat and bread sufficient to last only to the first of June, but, having the crops, twenty acres each of cotton and corn, by this time laid aside, and to meet the new emergency for table supplies, the young and loving husband takes a school a few miles from home, in a small town, of twenty scholars, at four dollars a head for a term of four months, and here he is proving himself master of the situation. Such energy is bound to succeed, and, as long as the South can develop such energy and industry, she is not going to fail, but is bound to rise superior to all adversities and desolations. "So mote it be."

THE JEWS AND GENERAL GRANT.

The Israelite Meeting at Memphis, Tenn.

A meeting of the Israelites of Memphis, Tenn., to denounce General Grant's famous order No. 11, was held on the 15th inst. A series of resolutions were passed, and quite a number of speeches made by both Jews and rebel Gentiles—a majority by the latter. Of the speeches we give a few characteristic specimens:

L. HESSE'S SPEECH.

He referred to General U. S. Grant and his infamous order No. 11, which reflected so unjustly upon the Jewish people in all countries and under all circumstances. Most of them, he said, were citizens of this State of Tennessee long before General Grant planted his despotic foot upon her bosom, and he could well remember, and I can well remember, how mortified and chagrined were we all over his petty exhibition of prejudice and tyranny. That man was now before the people of the United States for their suffrage in the coming Presidential election, but he could assure him and the party whose standard he bore, that there was no Jew in all this country, no matter what his affiliations of party may have been heretofore; no Jew, whether Radical or Conservative in principle, so mean-spirited, so lost to all pride of race and self-respect, as to sustain him in any way for the high office to which he aspired. [Great applause.] If there were any high place to which the Jews would perhaps assist in elevating a man who had so foully abused them, it would be to a place corresponding with that upon which Haman ended his career.

VAN A. W. ANDERSON.

Van A. W. Anderson, Esq., was next called for. He responded in a sensible speech. When the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, he said, looked down from above and saw his chosen people struggling through the Red Sea from the bondage of Pharoah, under the guidance of Moses, he caused the waters to close in upon the hordes of Egypt, and so would the Jews, as one man, at the Ides of November, deluge Grant and his hordes with the waters of the constitution and the laws. He was not of the same religious faith with his hearers, but we have [illegible] for the constitution [illegible] religious differences, [illegible] banded together in [illegible] cause of justice, equal rights and [illegible] white man's government. [Applause.] He felt sure of the triumph and success of their and our cause next November. Then, he said, will be over your duty and my pleasure, for I stand here speaking for the constitution and the laws, and yet am denied the privilege accorded to the meanest and filthiest negro—that of having a voice in the choice of government. We differ in religion but we worship the one God, and have the same common country; then say, will you work for the constitution and the laws? [Cheers, and cries of "We will, we will."] The death blow of Radicalism was surely coming, and when it comes the carpet-baggers and scallawags who have, like vampires, sucked away our substance, will be hunted out of sight forever, and there will be no County Commissioners to deliver them. [Cheers.]

EX-REBEL GENERAL PIKE.

He wouldn't touch on the resolutions just adopted. His hearers were competent enough to appreciate their importance, and no one familiar with the Jews, their history, and their benefits to the human race, could expect any milder proceeding against the man who would have degraded them. We are all in the wilderness, he said, and some of these States have the Red Sea to cross before taking the high road to the promised land. Bayonets have taken the place of the constitution and the laws. What Jew was there that could not feel a noble pride in the history of his people? and what man but a lunatic would attempt to insult a race so illustrious? He belonged to an order in which Jews and Gentiles stood together at one altar professing great principles; standing together as brethren and worshipping the same Father of the Universe, and so we can, he said, stand together in the danger of our common country. The Jews were historically opposed to kings and despots, and hence the walls of Jerusalem were so long in course of erection. The speaker then drew distinctive lines between the parties in the canvass, and referred to the *habeas corpus* annulment, taxation, bonds and other iniquitous results of Radical legislation, and then welcomed the Jews into the great party by which the losses of the South are to be regained, the great army of the people fighting for a common cause and for Union and Liberty, one and inseparable. [Cheers.]

EX-REBEL GENERAL SALE.

He responded in one of his quaint efforts, referring first to his constitutional modesty, and then [illegible] that the secret they stood between his thieves and the [illegible] ple of the South. [Laughter.] As to Grant's generalship, he would offer $100 (if he could raise that amount) to any man who would name a single Federal victory achieved by him. He was not only no General, but a hypocrite and a great liar, as proved by six men, four more than is necessary to convict a man of perjury before the law. [Applause.] Here was a brand, he said, never put upon any candidate for the Presidency since the foundation of the government—the brand of an infamous liar. The Radicals might call this billingsgate, but it was God's truth [applause]; and never was there a worse General, or one that more disgraced military annals. [Applause.]

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Popular Vote for President Since 1828.

The popular vote for President is given below, since 1828, as far back as it can be ascertained with certainty. It should be remembered that South Carolina is not included, as the members of the Electoral College of that State were selected by the Legislature previous to the rebellion:

1828—Andrew Jackson (Democrat)		650,028
John Quincy Adams (Nat. Rep.)		512,158
Jackson's majority		137,870
Total vote		1,162,186
1832—Andrew Jackson (Democrat)		687,502
Henry Clay (Whig) John Floyd (Whig) Wm. Wirt (Anti-Mason)		530,189
Jackson's majority		157,403
Total votes		1,237,781
1836—Martin Van Buren (Democrat)		771,968
William H. Harrison (Whig) Hugh L. White (Whig) Daniel Webster (Whig) Willie P. Mangum (Whig)		769,350
Van Buren's majority		2,618
Total vote		1,541,318
1840—Wm. H. Harrison (Whig)		1,274,203
Martin Van Buren (Dem.)	1,128,303	
J. G. Birney (Free Soil)	7,609	
		1,135,912
Harrison's majority		138,291
Total vote		2,410,115
1844—James K. Polk (Dem.)		1,329,013
Henry Clay (Whig)	1,291,043	
J. G. Birney (Free Soil)	66,304	
		1,357,947
Democratic minority		28,934
Polk's plurality		37,970
Total vote		2,686,960
1848—Zachary Taylor (Whig)		1,362,242
Lewis Cass (Dem.)	1,223,795	
M. Van Buren (Free Soil)	291,378	
Scattering	4,956	
		1,520,129
Whig minority		157,887
Taylor over Cass		138,447
Total vote		2,882,371
1852—Franklin Pierce (Dem.)		1,600,513
Winfield Scott (Whig)	1,386,144	
John P. Hale (Free Soil)	156,149	
		1,542,293
Pierce's majority		58,220
Total vote		3,142,806
1856—James Buchanan (Dem.)		1,838,229
J. C. Fremont (Rep.)	1,342,164	
M. Fillmore (Nat. Am.)	874,625	
		2,216,789
Democratic minority		378,560
Buchanan over Fremont		496,065
Buchanan over Fillmore		963,604
Total vote		4,055,018
1860—Abraham Lincoln (Rep.)		1,866,452
S. A. Douglas (Dem.)	988,139	
John Bell (Union)	571,908	
J. C. Breckinridge (Disunion)	669,082	
Fusion tickets*	580,618	
		2,813,741
Republican minority		947,289
Total vote		4,680,193

[*In consequence of the fusion tickets which were run in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Texas, it is impossible to ascertain the exact vote cast for Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge, or to give Mr. Lincoln's plurality over any one of them.]

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Rep.	2,223,035
George B. McClellan, Dem.	1,811,754
Lincoln's majority	411,281
Total vote	4,034,789

THE VOTE OF 1864 BY STATES

was as follows, the majorities all being for Lincoln except those marked thus (*):

States.	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Majorities.	Electoral Vote.
Alabama	....	....	....	8
Arkansas	....	....	....	5
California	62,134	43,841	18,293	5
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	2,406	6
Delaware	8,155	8,767	*612	3
Florida	....	....	....	3
Georgia	....	....	....	9
Illinois	189,496	158,730	30,766	16
Indiana	150,422	130,233	20,189	13
Iowa	89,075	49,596	39,479	8
Kansas	16,441	3,691	12,750	3
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	*36,515	11
Louisiana	....	....	....	7
Maine	68,114	46,992	21,122	7
Maryland	40,153	32,739	7,414	7
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	77,997	12
Michigan	91,521	74,604	16,917	8
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	7,685	4
Mississippi	....	....	....	7
Missouri	72,750	31,678	41,072	11
Nebraska	....	....	....	3
Nevada	9,826	6,594	3,232	3
N. Hampshire	36,400	33,871	2,529	5
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	*7,301	7
New York	368,735	361,986	6,749	33
North Carolina	....	....	....	9
Ohio	265,154	205,568	59,586	21
Oregon	9,888	8,457	1,431	3
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	20,075	26
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	5,631	4
S. Carolina	....	....	....	6
Tennessee	....	....	....	10
Texas	....	....	....	6
Vermont	42,419	13,321	29,098	5
Virginia	....	....	....	10
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	12,714	5
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	17,574	8
Totals	2,223,035	1,811,754	411,281	317

THE LAST VOTE IN EACH STATE,

as far as it can be ascertained, is given in the following table:

STATES.	Republican vote.	Democratic vote.	Majorities.	
Alabama	69,807	....	....	Const'n, 1868.
Arkansas	27,913	26,597	1,316R	Const'n, 1868.
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]D	Lieut. Gov., 1867.
Conn'ticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]D	Governor, 1868.
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]D	Governor, 1866.
Florida	14,521	[illegible]*	[illegible]R	Const'n, 1868.
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1868.
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Const'n, 1868.
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Governor, 1868.
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Congress, 1866.
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Sec. State, 1866.
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Sup. Judge, 1867.
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1866.
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]D	Governor, 1867.
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Const'n, 1868.
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1868.
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1867.
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]D	Governor, 1867.
Massach'ts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1867.
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Sup. Judge, 1867.
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1867.
Mississippi	....	....	....	
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Sup. Sch'ls, 1866.
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Congress, 1868.
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Congress, 1866.
N. Hamp're	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1868.
N. Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Congress, 1866.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]D	Sec. State, 1867.
N. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Const'n, 1868.
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1867.
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]D	Congress, 1868.
Penn'a	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]D	Sup. Judge, 1867.
R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1868.
S. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Const'n, 1868.
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Governor, 1867.
Texas	....	....	....	Convent'n, 1868.
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1867.
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Convent'n, 1867.
W. Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1866.
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]R	Governor, 1867.

NOTE.—The vote of Mississippi has not yet been announced, but the constitution is believed to be defeated. In Alabama the constitution received a majority of those registered. The Texas Convention is still in session.

*Including scattering and independent votes. (Estimated.)

Our Indictment of Horatio Seymour—Guilt Confessed.

From the Albany Journal, July 18.

Horatio Seymour stands indicted for:
1. Inciting to riot.
2. Yielding rioters their demands on the government, at the peril of the nation.
3. Threatening the President of the United States with the disorderly violence of "the People," if he proceeded in efforts vitally necessary to the salvation of the Union.

Horatio Seymour is confessedly, therefore, a Fomenter of Sedition, a Champion of Rioters, a Menacer of Government.

A Fomenter of Sedition, in that he told the turbulent masses of New York city that a mob had an equal right with the government to proclaim the law of public necessity.

A Champion of Rioters, in that he espoused their cause, said that they should be satisfied, and demanded of the government that the draft should be suspended and stopped, at their violent behest.

A Menacer of Government, in that he warned it of the "temper of the people," if it did not yield to him and his riotous friends.

And all this in criminal disregard of the imminent peril in which his country and its [illegible]

PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

He Interprets the Platform to Mean Expansion and Payment of the Debt by Issuing Greenbacks.

He Presses Seymour to the Wall.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

I have said to you that the taxation of 1866 amounted to $500,000,000. I am told that this year it will be less. The securities of the government are not subject to taxation. The capital invested in the securities reaches $2,500,000,000. All the property, real and personal, of every kind, as derived from the official reports of 1860, amounted to $16,000,000,000. Thus you see that near one-sixth of all the capital in the country is exempt from taxation.

But why is it that the amount realized from 1868 will be less than the amount realized in 1866? The rate of taxation is substantially the same. It is true that this Republican Congress has diminished, as a whole, the taxes on the manufactures of New England; it is true that they will diminish, somewhat, the taxes upon whiskey, but the amount collected from either of these sources would not materially change the aggregate. Why, then, I ask again, will the amount realized from taxes this year be less than in 1866? The burden upon those who do pay is just as great as it was then. The difficulty of making the payment is even greater than it was then.

THE GENERAL DISTRESS AND ITS CAUSE.

The cry of distress, when the day for the payment of taxes comes around, arises from every part of the country; and it is because the business of the country is stagnant; it is because your workshops are idle; it is because labor finds no occupation; it is because the produce of the farmer remains on his hands, instead of going to the market; it is because your stores are overloaded with abundant stocks; it is because energy and enterprise are paralyzed, and capital remains inactive.

CURRENCY—CONTRACTION.

And why is all this? Because a Republican administration insists in curtailing the currency, reducing all values, checking all enterprise, throwing men out of employment all labor. The tradesman is caught with a large stock on declining prices. The farmer fears the fall which may overtake him before his wheat reaches the market. The manufacturer fears that the price of his raw material to-day will be greater than the price of his manufactured goods to-morrow, and the capitalist will not take his money out of government bonds and invest it in houses, or lands and stocks, lest the rents and dividends will not yield him simple interest. In the meantime, labor is without employment, and poverty stalks through homes where comfort has always been before. [Applause.] In the meantime, this work of contraction is steadily pushed. Look at every monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will find that every month the debt that bears interest in gold is increased; you will find that every dollar which bears no interest at all, or which bears interest in currency, is converted as rapidly as possible into the bonds which pay interest in gold. And why is this? Is there too much currency in the country? Is there a plethora of money? Is speculation rife? No one will dare affirm so much, and yet this work of contraction goes on, and value is coined for the bondholder out of the sweat, and tears, the blood, and bones, and muscle of the laboring man.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

And when we ask the reason, we are answered by the declaration of the Republican Convention at Chicago, that the bonds must be paid in gold, according to the spirit and letter of the contract; by a declaration of its President that the debt of the bondholder is as sacred as the grave of the soldier.

PAYMENT IN LEGAL-TENDER.

I deny that it is according either to the spirit or the letter of the contract under which the 5-20 bonds were sold. I say that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law under which those bonds were issued, nor good faith, nor good morals, nor exact justice to the bondholder, require that they should be paid in gold. They are payable in legal tender, and in this opinion I am sustained by the resolution of the Democratic Convention in New York, which declares that, where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

When the Legal-Tender Act was passed, the private indebtedness of the country amounted to a very large sum. It was contracted to be paid in gold, but was, in fact, discharged in paper. The public necessity was alleged to be of sufficient reason for this wholesale confiscation. Is there a public necessity now to demand the payment of the bonds in the money which was paid for them?

POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON THIS QUESTION.

The policy of the Republican party is to pay all these bonds in gold; to convert all the currency now outstanding, and all the indebtedness of the United States, into these bonds; to pay interest in gold for this enormous sum, whatever it may be, and to extend the time within which the bonds shall be paid. In the meantime the bonds are to be exempt from taxation, and the interest is to be paid semi-annually in gold. What the amount of indebtedness under that system can finally be shown to be, I cannot say; $2,500,000,000 we know it is now. Less than that it certainly will not be. The interest upon that sum will be $130,000,000 in gold, and this sum is to be drawn annually from the people of the country during all your lives, and the lives of your youngest children, in order to carry out the dogma of the Republican party.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

The Democratic party, upon this question, has given forth no uncertain sound. It declares that the debt shall not be extended, but must be paid as rapidly as possible; all the money collected from the people shall not be squandered on Freedmen's Bureaus and standing armies, but shall be applied to the payment of this debt and the reduction of the interest. It declares that the five twenty bonds shall be paid in legal-tender, and, until they be paid, they shall be subjected to the same rate of taxation as all other property. It declares there shall be one currency for the government and the people; for the laborer and the office-holder; the pensioner and the soldier; the freedmen and the bondholder.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN DEMONSTRATED.

And how soon is it practicable to pay this debt? Three hundred and thirty millions of bonds are held in the Treasury Department as security for the National Bank circulation. Redeem them, the very minute you have option to do so, with legal-tender notes, and let them supply the place of the bank paper. This alone, with very little inflation of the currency and without any addition to the taxation, will reduce the debt and save the $20,000,000, in gold, annually, which are now paid as a bonus to the National Banks.

Five hundred millions (500,000,000) of the first issue of 5-20's are already, or will this year be payable at the option of the government. Redeem these also in legal-tender notes. Where will these notes come from? asks some friend. Stop this contraction at the Treasury Department; reverse its whole policy; give stability to the money market; let it be understood that fortunes are not held at the whim of any Secretary, and trade will revive and business will become active. Investments will be made, the rate of taxation will yield a larger return, and these notes will flow into your Treasury. Let economy be practiced; let corruption be banished; let peculation of public funds be punished; let the army be reduced; the Freedmen's Bureau be broken up; the impoverishment of the South cease, and notes will be abundant.

EXPANSION.

But, gentlemen, if these measures will not supply funds, speaking for myself, I would expand the currency; I would correct the evils which have been produced by such extraordinary and unprecedented contraction. The business of the country has become adjusted to a larger volume of currency than we now have. The demands of the South and West require a greater amount of currency. They are beggars for money, and are willing to pay from ten to twenty per cent. During the war, when the currency was at its largest amount, gold touched 290 per cent, and yet, upon the declaration of peace, when the Southern country—impoverished as it had been, with 10,000,000 of people, who had been shut out from the use of our currency, ready to strain every nerve to repair the wastes of war—was opened to our business, gold stood only at a fraction over 128. The system of contraction was immediately commenced, and, with a currency of at least $300,000,000 less than it was then, gold stands to-day at 141. The value of the currency then was not too large for the demands of the business of the country. I do not believe that it would be necessary or advisable to expand the currency to that extent, but if it should prove to be so, I would not hesitate to restore the currency to the amount at which it stood when gold touched 128. I tell you, gentlemen, if this were done, it would be as grateful to you and to the people of the West and South as the dews of Heaven to the parched earth; as the quails and manna which God in his mercy vouchsafed to the children of Israel in the wilderness. By these two measures alone your debt would be reduced $830,000,000 and the interest would be reduced more than $50,000,000 in gold, annually, and the accruing revenue would enable you, without further expansion, to pay off the residue of the 5-20s as they mature, and thus to diminish still further the amount of interest, and consequently the taxes. If, then, the currency were found redundant, gradual contraction could be effected, and as it would come when the debt had been paid—when the necessity for large sums of money on the part of the government had passed away—when taxes were low, it could be accomplished without the oppression and disaster which now attend it.

Tragedy in Virginia—Seduction and Murder.

A young man named Edwards was shot and killed by two brothers named Bush, in James City County, about ten days since. The circumstances of the murder were as follows: Young Edwards, some eighteen months or two years since, addressed a sister of the Bushes. After having gained her affections, he seduced and ruined her. Her brothers swore vengeance against him, and he left the county to save his life.

After a protracted absence, it was arranged that he should return and repair the injury he had done the family and the young lady by marrying her. He came back, and some time elapsed without his showing any intention to fulfil his promise. He was approached on the subject, and replied that he did not intend to marry her, and defied her family and friends. About ten days since he left home in a buggy to go to a store in the neighborhood, and while passing through a piece of woods was fired at with a double-barrelled shot gun, loaded with buckshot.

By the first his right arm was broken, his left disabled, and he received a shot which entered just below the [illegible] back of the [illegible] him [illegible] the whole load in the [illegible] breast and upper part of [illegible] Strange to say, it was not [illegible] fatal. His horse, which was [illegible] ran off, and [illegible] he stopped. [illegible] the buggy, and [illegible] was sensible. He was [illegible] several days.

He says he was passing [illegible] and the first intimation [illegible] the firing of the gun [illegible] first wound. He immediately [illegible] and saw two men [illegible] guns, and one of whom [illegible] ing. This shot was fired [illegible] ceived his last wound. [illegible] off, and he was powerless to [illegible] house died that night from [illegible] wards lived several days and [illegible] effects of the wound.

The Bushes went [illegible] what they had done, and [illegible] selves to the hands of the law [illegible] an examination, and were [illegible] bail for their appearance at [illegible] Court for trial.

The affair has caused great [illegible] James City and the adjoining counties [illegible] parties concerned are all of the highest respectability. The Bushes are [illegible] life in the county.—*Richmond* [illegible] *July 14.*

The Pittsburgh Oil Trade.

The oil refineries in Pittsburgh and Allegheny County are said to be [illegible] in number. Of these fifty-one are in operation and seven are idle. These [illegible] employ about 700 hands, whose [illegible] amount to $500,000. The [illegible] of these refineries, it is asserted, is [illegible] 31,500 barrels a week. The capital invested in buildings, machinery, &c., is [illegible] about $7,300,000, and in tanks, [illegible] $3,439,000. Nearly the entire [illegible] these sums invested have been [illegible] among the other branches of [illegible] in Pittsburgh, having thus added [illegible] business of the city in five years [illegible] thirteen millions of dollars. There is [illegible] expended in repairs annually [illegible] it is estimated amounts to ten per cent of the value of the investments, [illegible] ies, barges, tanks, &c., or an annual expenditure of over one and a quarter [illegible] per annum among the workshops of the city.

Political.

General Grant visited Ripley, Ohio, a few [illegible] ago, and the *Bee* of that place [illegible] to the fact of his [illegible] for the Presidency, and whenever the [illegible] mentioned he would invariably [illegible] marks that no one unacquainted [illegible] dreamed that he was a candidate for [illegible] if the country had to depend on the [illegible] tell them that he was the standard-bearer of the Republican party, it would remain in the [illegible] rance for a long time.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says it is a significant fact that several young men who were formerly prominent in the Democracy of this city, have been unable to [illegible] nomination of Seymour and Blair, and have expressed their determination to vote [illegible] ticket."

Vallandigham's paper, the Dayton *Ledger*, confesses the potency of the logic used by the "bloated bondholders" to persuade Western delegates to slaughter Pendleton. It says:

"It is quite evident that there is a [illegible] indignation manifesting itself throughout [illegible] against members of the Western delegation from New York who faltered in their support of Pendleton in the face of the most positive instructions from their constituency. Both Indiana and Illinois coquetted in the start, and finally [illegible] false to their most honorable pledges. The Eastern representatives, too, were not proof against the allurements of our Eastern aristocracy, [illegible] in times past they have ever been found true to principle. The defeat of Mr. Pendleton [illegible] a great disappointment."

The New York *World* is calling upon the Democracy of that city to stop their subscribing and advertising to the New York *Herald*, [illegible] that the *Herald* should not be taken in any hotel, office, counting-room, bar-room or other place of business of a single Democrat [illegible] the "hotels, counting-rooms, bar-rooms" [illegible] will decline the custom of all but Democrats of the Seymour stamp.

Colonel Lester, an ex-Confederate officer of Georgia, has come out strong for Grant and Colfax.

The New York *Express* asks, [illegible] Wallach, Capitol, when Lee [illegible] [illegible] and greatly [illegible] Now, we always thought [illegible] George G. Meade and his gallant army [illegible] boys that did that handsome job; but [illegible] they were doing it, Horatio Seymour [illegible] a speech in New York to prove that the war [illegible]

"It is now stated that General Wade Hampton's [illegible] Grant [illegible] Carolina. We forget which of them it was that burned General Blair's residence [illegible] near. What a delightful evidence of the healing of the wounds of the great civil war would be presented if it should appear that Wade Hampton burned Blair's residence; and now he supports Blair for Vice President, and [illegible] Hampton's policy of reviving the question of [illegible] on the question of colored suffrage.

[illegible]

Senator Hendricks is reported to have said [illegible] a good many persons that, with Seymour at the head of the Democratic ticket, he would [illegible] could not carry Indiana in October.

The Copperheads of Clay County (Ind.) [illegible] Dan W. Voorhees' Congressional [illegible] meeting at Brazil on Friday night, the 10th inst. The Copperheads have always had a majority in that county, and they have always been noted for their enthusiasm. Every effort was made to secure a crowd. The time arrived for the meeting, a crowd was called together, and it was found that less than fifty of the [illegible] of the County were present. After [illegible] the Chairman announced the meeting postponed until the 24th inst. An ineffectual attempt was made to get up three cheers for Seymour and Blair. The Copperheads in that part of Indiana had set their hearts on the nomination of Pendleton, and many of them will not support Seymour and Blair. Two nights afterwards the Republicans held a meeting on a six-hours' notice, and it was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the place. Major Carter (the candidate for Congress) and others spoke. Clay County usually gives from four to eight hundred Copperhead majority, but it won't touch the lowest figure named in November.

S. S. Cox was serenaded by the Democracy of the Ninth Ward of New York, Tuesday night. He made a speech, in which he said that he was very fond of Pendleton, Hendricks and Hancock, but he was well satisfied with Seymour, on account of his "devotion to Democracy, his urbanity and persuasive manners, his urgent and earnest eloquence, his uniform Christian gentleness," all of which contribute to make his name a tower of strength. After his address, Sunset invited the crowd to "partake of the hospitalities of the house." [illegible] fact that he expects to run for Congress explains the serenade and the entertainment of the serenaders. The District (the Sixth) is now represented by Thomas E. Stewart (Conservative).

The pirate Semmes has made a speech in favor of Seymour and Blair. It is said that "in case of their election, he will be a candidate as Minister to England, and will be able to settle the Alabama question without any further trouble."

In March, 1861, Mr. Russell, the famous correspondent of the *London Times*, dined with Horatio Seymour, in New York, and gave the following account of the conversation:

"The occasion offered itself to Mr. Seymour to give me his views of the constitution of the United States, and by degrees the company spread over the table. * * * There was not a man who maintained that the government had any power to coerce the people of a State, or to force a State to remain in the Union or under the action of the Federal Government. * * Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated the treason against the Union years ago, they could not bring themselves to allow their opponents, the Republicans now in power, to make use of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States. * * * Mr. Seymour is a man of courage, but his views go further than those which are entertained by his party two years ago. A [illegible] secession would produce revolution, it was nevertheless, in his opinion, a right, founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated with due regard to the original compact."

The Trades Assembly of Cincinnati have nominated Sam. F. Cary for re-election to Congress. The nomination was at once accepted. In his letter he says: "I am committed fully to the principles elaborately stated in the platform of the Labor Congress, and propose to fight along that line without regard to the success or defeat of party, or any Presidential candidate. I propose to make any entangling alliances, and will make no pledges to any political party. The Democracy of his district, it is understood, will drop him.

Personal.

Edward Terrier, a Parisian journalist, has published a little work entitled "The [illegible] Guide-Book." The first rule he recommends is "Make your paper interesting when times are dull and uninteresting."

Christina Nilsson has broken off her match with Gustave Dore. The great limner is [illegible] prey to the green eyed monster, and [illegible] the young Swedish Nightingale so much that she could not marry him. Dore was bitterly disappointed. [illegible] is not going to the United States.

It is somewhat strange that the [illegible] in England are German, the [illegible] conductress in Paris an American, [illegible] a Swede, the leading *cantatrice* in [illegible] sian, the leading danseuse in Madrid a [illegible] most popular *comedienne* in St. Petersburg [illegible] German, and the greatest actor and [illegible] Germany Slaves.

A philanthropic firm in New York makes a specialty of the business of informing people in Germany that relatives of theirs have died in the United States and bequeathed to them large sums of money. Before the amount can be paid to the heirs, however, the latter [illegible] "charges," which usually amount to the sums of seventy or eighty dollars. When the "charges" are paid, the heirs hear no more of their inheritance.

We have already announced the death of Mrs. Olivia Hooker, wife of Major General Joseph Hooker. She was the sister of the eminent advocate, Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck. She had been for some time in ill health; but her death, though not unexpected, causes no less severe a grief to her large circle of friends.

Anthony Trollope has gone to England.

Maretzek has leased the Union Hotel at Saratoga.

Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of Calvary Church, Philadelphia, formerly of Chicago, is, with his family, spending his summer vacation at Pittsfield.

Schneider netted $1,500 in one day in London.

Ristori goes to Brazil shortly.

Lowell is writing a new poem.

Swinburne is coming to visit Walt Whitman.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Allen, former President of Bowdoin College, died last Wednesday, aged eighty-four.

Charles Kingsley proposes to come to the United States.

[illegible]

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AGNES PERCY;

OR, The Royal Heirs of Abbotswold.

CHAPTER I.

THE HEIR OF ABBOTSWOLD.

[illegible] pleasant afternoon in early autumn, [in the y]ear 1738, a small party of ladies and [illegible] stood upon one of the terraces in [illegible] old English castle, called Abbotswold.

[illegible] aged man, of bold front and [illegible] dressed in black velvet, [illegible] upon his shoes, and a [illegible] of wondrous size and [illegible] shirt-front, is John [illegible] Marquis of Abbotswold. [illegible] lord's side, with a broom [illegible] Percy, a son of the [illegible] heir. No—Eustace is [illegible] his brother Albert is [illegible], dashing and hand[illegible] Oxford for a hunting [illegible] to the lordship of this [illegible] England the oldest son is [illegible] to the real property—and [illegible] is hesitating between the [illegible] and the army. The Marquis says [illegible] to influence the boy either way; [illegible] pleads for the church. [illegible] the boy himself prefers the army. [illegible] and paradoxical as it may [illegible] certain beautiful maiden, named Isa[illegible] John, who even now steals sly and [illegible] glances at the pale student, while [illegible] him that he shall be a soldier. She [illegible] there will be danger; but she thinks [illegible] love a hero; and she knows Eustace would be a hero if he were a soldier. [illegible] knows that he is noble and true, [illegible] a braver youth never lived.

[illegible] Percy was tall and well formed, [illegible] was strikingly handsome. His brow [illegible] high; his eyes large and brilliant, [illegible] clear, cerulean blue; the outline of [illegible] of the finest Grecian cast; while [illegible] of a golden brown, cropped short [illegible] white full brow, was suffered to float [illegible] his shoulders and back in a mass [illegible] curls.

[illegible] short distance from the Marquis stood [the March]ioness, engaged in conversation [illegible] of girls who were her guests for [illegible] She was a handsome woman, and [illegible] companion for the lord of Abbotswold.

"[Eus]tace," said the Marquis, regarding [illegible] with a look of tender regard—a look [illegible] he never gave to his elder son, "if [illegible] as you look, you must feel rather [illegible] What is the matter? I am afraid I [illegible] to shut your books away from you [illegible] The doctor says your temperament is a peculiarly sensitive one; and I believe he is right."

"[illegible]" murmured the lad, half to himself, "and I am as sensitive to things yet to [come as] I am to things already in the present. My father, there is a heavy load upon [illegible] this day."

"[illegible] boy—no more of that! I never [knew y]ou to fall into one of these fits but [illegible] ill came to pass directly thereafter. The last time you were so sad under [illegible] our little Bertha was taken [illegible]—the third and last of my daughters [illegible] you and Albert alone for me to [illegible] no more of it, Eustace! Cheer up, [and g]et off to where the sun shines. See [how it m]akes the thatch upon Callington's [cottage l]ike burnished gold!"

[The] Marquis gazed off upon the fisherman's [illegible] as he spoke, and directly a heavy [shadow] rested upon his own face.

"[illegible] way," he said, speaking in a low [tone, an]d looking to see that only his son [could h]ear his words, "have you noticed [that] Albert visits Callington's cottage of [late more than h]e used to do?"

[Eustace] shook his head without answering.

"[You kn]ow what you mean," said Sir John. "Albert goes there too often, and I [fear] for the consequences. Agatha Callington is very beautiful, and I wonder not [the] boy is smitten; but he should remember his station, and not bring a stain [upon] the name directly under the shadow of [our] home. I will speak with him. I have done so before. I have neglected [illegible]"

[illegible] John Percy, you HAVE neglected your [duty], and that neglect hath given birth to a [sorrow] that shall fall so heavily upon your [house] in the coming time that one whom you [lo]ve and cherish shall, under its fiery [illegible], wish that he had never been born!

"[Indee]d, my father," returned Eustace, [earnest]ly, "I do not think Albert would do [anythin]g wrong. Is he not a Percy?"

"[Ay,] my boy, there have been some very [illegible] in the characters of men bearing [the n]ame. But I will not borrow——"

"[illegible]" cried Isabel St. John, jumping up [and cla]pping her hands at that moment, and [interr]upting the Marquis in his speech, "[here c]ome the hunters. Come, Mr. Percy," [she co]ntinued, approaching Eustace, "you [must co]me now, for you know we are to have [illegible] time this evening—Eustace! What [ails] you?"

"[illegible] dear lady. It is only a passing [illegible] I will banish it speedily."

"[What] means that?"

"[illegible]"

"[The] horses are walking, and there come [men] from the wood bearing something [like a l]itter."

"[But] what is it?"

[Still] the horses walk—walk slowly [illegible] who bear something like a litter [illegible] up with them. Slowly, slowly—[nea]rer and still nearer, until those who [bear th]e litter—for a litter it is—come up to [the pla]ce and set their burden down.

[The Lord of] Abbotswold sees what is on that litter, [and] with a mighty groan he buries his [face in] his hands, and drops down upon his [knees] by its side.

[The] Marchioness sees what is upon that [litter, a]nd with a low, wailing cry, she sinks [down] upon it.

[Eusta]ce Percy gazes upon the thing which [the m]en have borne from the wood, and [with h]is hands clasped and his eyes turned [heaven]ward, he prays for the eternal rest of [his] brother!

[illegible] Eustace Percy is no more for the [army]—no more for the army. He is the [heir of] Abbotswold, being the only living [son of] John Percy.

[The s]ad story was told in a very few words. [Albert] Percy had lost his life as hundreds had [lost] their lives before. Excited in the chase—[and] first to lead the party—bent upon being first to strike the game, he urged his [horse o]ver a barrier too high for the leap; [and wh]en his companions came up they [found h]orse and rider both dead!

* * * * * * * *

[illegible] weeks had passed since the event [that h]ad made Eustace Percy the heir of [Abbots]wold.

[It was] early evening, and the servant who [brought] candles to the library for the Marquis [inf]ormed him that one of his tenants [was in] the hall and wished very much to see [him].

"[Who] is the man?"

"Owen Callington, the fisherman, my [lord]."

"[Sho]w him up."

[A da]rk shadow settled upon Sir John's [face, an]d his fingers worked nervously, one [upon an]other.

[By and] by the man came—a stout, good-[looking f]ellow, of middle age; his face made [brown by] exposure to wind and weather, in [his toil] upon the water, but not dark [enough t]o hide the native goodness of heart [and tru]e character to his manhood.

[The fi]sherman begged His Lordship's par[don if] he had come to talk upon a very [painful] subject; but necessity compelled [him, and] he was forced to go on.

[The] Marquis folded his hands, and bade [him] proceed.

[Owen] Callington told the story of his poor, [lost] daughter, and in the end threw [himself u]pon the mercy of his Lord.

"[God] knows," he said, wiping a tear from [his eye], "that I bear no ill-will to you, nor [to any] of your kin; and as for him that's [dead and] gone, I can only be sorry that it [was no]t my own sweet Agatha that had fallen [and die]d forever, instead of him. I don't [blame] your Lordship; though when I see [her] lyin' there, with the curse upon her [that she] can never shake off, I think I ought [to curse] him. And then he did one thing [worse]r meaner than all the rest. He [deceived] poor Agatha up by pretending that [he'd] marry her. When she knew that [the chil]d would soon be born, she threatened [to come] to you, your Lordship; and thereupon Albert tells her that he'll marry [her, an]d he goes and hires a good-for-nothin' [fellow] to act the priest, and they had the [sham] ceremony performed."

"[Wh]ere?" asked the Marquis.

"[In] the church. Albert got the keys easy [illegible] and carried them back when he had [done w]ith them. And my poor girl didn't [know] the trick that had been put upon [her un]til it was too late to help herself."

[The] Marquis asked further questions, and [the fi]sherman answered readily and frankly. [At len]gth Sir John arose, and paced up and [down t]he library awhile; and, when he re[illegible] himself, he was calm and collected.

"[Owen] Callington," he said, "I have no [doubt t]hat Albert was the father of your [daughte]r's child. A boy you said?"

"[Yes,] your Lordship. And if you could [illegible] you—"

"[Never] mind," interposed the Marquis, [with an] admonitory wave of the hand. "[illegible] you have told me the truth, and now I [will gi]ve you my proposition: On your part, [you an]d your daughter, you promise [that no]thing shall be kept as quiet as possible; [illegible] wife does not suspect such a thing; [my] son, Eustace, knows nothing of it; [and it i]s my desire that they should remain [so]. On my part, I will bind myself to [pay yo]ur daughter, while this child lives [illegible], the sum of two hundred and [fifty po]unds a year, payable at my banker's, [in quart]erly installments; and should the [child ou]tlive its mother, I will see that said [sum] is paid to him during his lifetime. [illegible] will make no difference. You will [illegible] child—"

"[We h]ave named him Albert, your Lordship."

[The] man saw a frown upon the face [of the] Marquis, and he explained: "Poor [Agatha] loved the lad, Sir John—she loved [him, a]nd will—and she wouldn't forego [that bit] of comfort. She named him herself."

"[And] the other name, Owen?"

"[It sh]all be our own name, your Lordship. [He will] be called Albert Callington."

"[Be] it then," pursued the Marquis. "[Now] mark you: I will put down in my [will] that this sum shall be paid to Albert [Callington] while he lives. Will that be satisfactory?"

"[illegible] very far, more than the poor [girl] ever dared to hope; and he went [illegible] that his daughter would be [illegible] before he went he gave a solemn [pledge] of what [illegible] evening transpired [illegible] by any one outside [his o]wn family [illegible] would, if possible, [illegible] in ignorance of his [illegible].

[When] Owen Callington reached his [home], he told to his wife and to his [daughte]r what the Marquis had asked him to [do, and] they both agreed with him [illegible] within their [illegible] and Agatha said that she cer[tainly] [illegible] never know who [illegible]

[illegible] She had been tempted once, [illegible] how soon she might be [illegible]

[illegible] solemn night Lord Percy [illegible] and earnestly prayed [illegible] of his dead son might [illegible] hands of the living.

CHAPTER II.

[illegible]

[illegible] middle-aged; and those who were in the prime of active life have passed away.

Great changes have taken place at Abbotswold Castle. John Percy and his wife have been dead these ten years; Eustace Percy is the Marquis now, and Isabel St. John, that was, has been his wife almost twenty years.

One child has been born to Eustace Percy, and only one. But that one child has been enough to command all the love of the happy parents. A girl, and they call her Agnes; and the tenants of Abbotswold, and the fishermen who sometimes come to the castle, and the people from far and near, who come there as visitors, do not speak falsely when they declare that Agnes Percy is the most beautiful girl they ever saw.

Since Sir John's death—a time now ten years agone—Owen Callington had been regularly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, of each year and drawn out, in the name of Albert Callington, the sum of sixty-two pounds and ten shillings from the hands of the banker whom the old Marquis had selected as his administrator. He had done this until within a year; but about a year ago, as Eustace learned from the banker, (the banker told it of his own accord, for it was a subject which Eustace never broached), Owen had brought the young man Albert with him; and since then the money had been paid to Albert Callington's own order.

Sir Eustace had no doubt in his own mind concerning the meaning of this. He had never asked any questions, and he had never heard a word from any one on the subject, but still he believed that this young Callington was his own brother's child; and so believing, he not only saw the money paid with a cheerful heart, but he resolved, if the opportunity ever presented itself, to do something more for the youth.

Towards the last of October, in the year 1758, the Marquis of Abbotswold had business with his banker in Norwich and he went down to attend to it. He reached Norwich too late to do business with his banker that day; so he sought out a few of his friends, with whom he passed a very pleasant evening. On the next day he did his business, and at noon he was ready to set forth on his return, with twenty thousand pounds in his pocket—money which he intended to send to London by his confidential agent, who was going thither by water.

His Lordship had not observed that men had followed close upon his heels on his way from Abbotswold; nor had he observed that these same men had watched him closely while in Norwich; and when he stood in the banker's office, and put his well-filled pocket book away in his bosom, he paid no attention to the man who came in to get silver for a five pound note; and had he seen that this man went out and joined other men, and that they all rode away to the northward together, he would probably have paid no heed; for his thoughts had never once dwelt upon the proposition that any man could plot against his peace.

The Marquis had only about thirty miles to ride, and as the afternoon was pleasant, he suffered his horse to jog along at pleasure until he reached Walsingham, where he stopped at the Red Lion, to let his horse breathe awhile. The distance from this place to Abbotswold was not more than twelve miles, and pretty soon he set forth again. He had ridden five miles or so, and was thinking that he must hurry on if he would reach home before dark, when he observed that directly ahead was a cross-road, and that two men on foot were coming out into the highway. He might not have paid any attention to this, had he not noticed, a moment afterwards, that two more men were coming out from the by-way on the opposite side. At first he took these two men to be negroes, and he was wondering where they could have come from, when it struck him that the sable complexion was only the result of black crape worn over the face.

Surely, that looked like mischief. For a moment Percy drew in his rein, thinking whether it were best to turn back or keep on and face the danger; but before he had decided the question, a fifth man darted out from the hedge, with a grip so strong that the horse was almost set back upon his haunches.

"How now, villain?" cried the Marquis, clapping his hand upon the hilt of his sword, and starting it from its sheath.

"Ah, have a care, your Lordship!" returned the ruffian, at the same time presenting a pistol. "Don't do that. If you go to makin' a fight of it, we shall have to fight as well as you; and you ought to know how such a bit of play would be likely to end. Give us your money, and we won't harm so much as a hair of your head. We know you've got twenty thousand pounds in your pocket-book—stowed right away in your bosom there, and we want it."

By this time the other four had come up—two of them standing directly at his horse's head, while the others came up by his side. They all had pistols in their belts; but the weapons which they held ready for immediate use were heavy clubs.

Had the Marquis drawn his pistols, he might possibly have shot down the two men before him; but he had not yet been stricken, and there was something in the deliberate shooting of a fellow-creature that was not at all to his liking. A moment later, however, he was sorry for the instinct of human nature, for no sooner had he drawn his sword than he received a blow upon his right arm that caused his weapon to drop, and immediately afterward he was dragged from his saddle to the ground. He quickly regained his feet, and faced the ruffians, who had now gathered together before him.

"Look ye, your Lordship," spoke a tall, powerful fellow, who held his club in a menacing manner, "do you mean to make us fight for it?—because, if you do, egad! you'll have enough of it; an' that right quickly, too."

This was a time for his Lordship to consider; and what conclusion he may have arrived at we cannot say; for hardly had the burly ruffian ceased speaking when a new-comer appeared upon the scene. The noise and excitement of the strife had prevented the party from hearing the tramp of the horse until both horse and rider were upon the spot having come from the southward.

"Hallo! What is this?"

So demanded the stranger; and, as he spoke he slipped from his saddle and approached the Marquis' side. He saw at a glance that a gentleman was opposed by five stout and disguised ruffians, and with quick discernment he readily comprehended the whole matter.

"How now, villains, why have you waylaid this gentleman in such a manner?"

"If you like to put your head in the same trap with his Lordship's, you're welcome, I'm sure," replied the man who had last addressed the Marquis.

"*His Lordship?*" repeated the stranger.

"Eustace Percy, at your service, sir," said the Marquis.

And, having thus spoken, he darted to where his sword had fallen, and picked it up. The movement was so quick that the rascals could not prevent it; and the Marquis quickly moved back to the stranger's side, after he had regained his sword, they did not offer then to touch him. They saw that the new-comer was without arms of any kind—unless he might have had a small pistol hidden away—and they evidently concluded not to fear him.

"Is this Lord Percy, Marquis of Abbotswold?" the stranger demanded, with lively emotion.

"The same, gentle sir."

"Then, egad, let's set these fellows aside, for I would fain accompany you to Abbotswold."

The ruffians seemed at once to comprehend that they had found one who might prove a troublesome customer if he were not quickly disposed of, for they raised their clubs in a belligerent manner, and their spokesman said to him, not in very gentle tones:

"Look'e, my fine gentleman, just you mix up in this, and you'll find 'at you've come just in time to get your head broke. Take that, and try it!"

Now when the rascal told the gentleman to take that and try it, he meant to have accompanied the invitation with a blow upon the head from his club; but, somehow, the gentleman was too quick for him, for the latter not only dodged the blow, but he made a movement like lightning—a compound movement, which consisted in grasping the ruffian's club with his left hand, at the same time dealing him a blow with his right, directly under the ear, which settled him as though he had been stricken by an axe.

For a few seconds the Marquis was held so spell-bound by the stranger's movements that he could only suffer his sword to drop in his grasp while he looked on in wonder, and as he looked he could only think of the story he had so often read in Holy Writ, of Samson laying about among the Philistines with the jaw-bone. Two of the ruffians had the stranger sent to earth, when he who had been first stricken down with the fist crawled up and approached the Titan from behind. When Percy saw this he sprang to the work, and in a very few moments four of the robbers had bitten the dust, and the fifth was fleeing away as fast as his legs would carry him.

As soon as it was evident that the fifth ruffian had escaped them, both the men, moved by the same instinct, stooped to ascertain the result of their work.

"I am sorry," said the Marquis, and his tones vouched for his sincerity. "I believe I have sent this poor fellow to his final account."

"And here is one whom I have sent to bear him company," added the stranger. "Mercy! no man can live with such a smash of the skull as that. But these other two are alive. Will your lordship stop to render them assistance?"

"There is no need," replied Percy. "Let's have a look at their faces, and then we'll move on. There's a small hamlet not far distant, where I am well known, and I will send people from that place to look after these fellows, and [illegible] if there be need."

The Marquis stripped the crape from the faces of the fallen men, and one of them he recognized as a face that he had seen among the fishermen of Abbotswold, but he was sure it was no tenant of his. The other three were strangers.

And now Sir Eustace had an opportunity to turn and take a fair look at his deliverer; and the result of the look was pleasing. He beheld a young man, not over five and twenty, clad in a half military suit, with a form of matchless symmetry and grace, yet compact and muscular—the thin flanks, the elegant outline of the swelling thighs and calves, and the massive chest and shoulders giving token of that wondrous power which had been just displayed. His face was something more than handsome. The features were not only cast in a mould of perfect manly beauty, but there was a light of truth and honor, and a beaming from the clear blue eyes of generous sentiment and sincere affection which was not to be mistaken by one who possessed even an ordinary capacity for reading human character from outward signs. His face was clean shaved, and the dark hue of the skin told very plainly that he had been much exposed to storm and sunshine.

The Marquis concluded the survey, and then reached forth his hand with a generous smile.

"You enjoy an advantage over me, good sir. I cannot call the name of the man who has saved me from the hands of a pack of desperadoes who might have taken my life if I had not received assistance."

"We ought to be good friends, my Lord," returned the stranger, as he took Percy's hand and shook it warmly. "I think a cousin of mine has a home beneath your roof." [illegible] "Is [illegible]"

"How!" cried Percy, in glad [illegible] this Rupert St. John, [illegible]

[illegible]

"Yes," said St. John, with a smile. "In consideration of the renewal of blood I lost in India, and in further consideration of my misfortune in being the son of a younger branch of our family, his most gracious majesty has been pleased to tap me upon the shoulder with the point of his own sword, and to declare me a knight of the realm."

"Upon my soul, I am glad," exclaimed the Marquis, grasping the young man's hand once more. "Such a royal grace as that, is worth a thousand that come idly dropping down from the prolific branches of parent trees—aye, more honorable than a peerage that only falls upon a man from the shoulders of a dead ancestor."

The Marquis spoke warmly and ardently and the glow that came upon the young knight's cheek, and the rich moisture that gathered in his eye, told how grateful he was and how deeply he appreciated the generous sentiments of his new-found relative and friend.

Rupert St. John was the son of a younger brother of Isabel Percy's father. Isabel's father had inherited the family estates and the baronetcy, while the younger brother, having gained a lieutenancy in a cavalry regiment, had gone out to India, where he married the daughter of a wealthy merchant, and where the remainder of his days were spent. Once, however, when his son was a mere babe, he visited England, and left his wife and little one to remain with his brother nearly three years. This child was Rupert, and during those two or three years Isabel, then a maiden of seventeen, had been his constant attendant. And since Rupert had grown to man's estate, he had corresponded with Isabel frequently. His first letter had been to inform her of the death of his father, and her answer to that was so kind and so loving that he was emboldened to write again. And now Rupert St. John had revisited England for the first time since he was five years old.

It having been decided that they would not stop to bother with the ruffians, the Marquis and his companion sought their saddles, and at the distance of little more than two miles they reached the hamlet of which mention has been made, when Percy told his story to the innkeeper, who promised to take sufficient help and go out and bring in the living and the dead. The dead he would see decently buried, and the living, if he caught them, he would keep till further orders.

I may as well tell here, as anywhere, that these two living rascals were never found again in that region. Whether they had their senses when the Marquis left them, and only feigned insensibility for their own ends, I cannot say.

On reaching the castle, the Marquis introduced Rupert as his deliverer, and when the story of the ruffians' attack, and Rupert's gallant behavior had been told, he was admired as a hero, as well as welcomed as a dear friend and cousin.

In all her life this was the first time that Agnes Percy had ever met a young man who was really a hero. She had seen many men of his age—some of them handsome and intelligent—but never before one who commanded her most profound respect at the very outset.

Later in the evening Mr. Drake, the agent, was announced, and the Marquis said to his wife and daughter that they would have to entertain Sir Rupert until he returned.

I never saw a right-hearted, true woman who was not fond of stories and adventure, especially when told by the chief actor in the scenes described; and the Marchioness and her daughter were not exceptions to the rule. They asked Rupert about the battles in which he had taken part, and when he became satisfied that they really wished him to do so, he went on with the story.

Gradually Agnes Percy gave herself entirely up to the spirit of sympathy with the speaker. She was alarmed when he was in danger; she was eager and expectant when doubt and uncertainty were in his way; tears welled up into her eyes when he was wounded and in pain; and when he came forth safe and happy, a glad light irradiated her beautiful face, and a murmured "Thank God!" fell from her lips when she knew it.

That night, when Agnes Percy was alone in her chamber, she said to herself—said it with warm enthusiasm:

"O! I hope he will stop with us a good long time!"

In her happy innocence she thought of nothing more. He was her mother's cousin!

And at the same time Rupert St. John stood by the window of his chamber, and listened to the rain drops that patted against the crystal lozenges.

"O! if I had been born the son of the elder brother!—I must not love her!—I must not! Only disappointment can come of it!"

Aye, Rupert—and such a disappointment is it to be as you have never yet even dreamed of!

CHAPTER III.

OWEN CALLINGTON'S GRANDSON.

Agnes was an early riser, and on the morning following the arrival of Captain St. John she arose earlier than usual. She came down the broad stairway with a light step; but it was not quite so swift as had been its wont, nor did the air awake with any warbling of song upon her lips. The old butler saw her, and was tempted to stop and inquire if she was sick; for Agnes Percy coming down those stairs in the morning, silent and thoughtful, was a thing he had never seen before.

The storm of the previous night had been a very short one, the rain having fallen only for two or three hours, and when the sun arose, the only clouds to be seen were a few fleecy masses which were swiftly passing away to the westward. Agnes stepped forth into the garden, murmuring a simple prayer of thanksgiving, as the grateful breeze, loaded with the aroma of a thousand sweet-scented shrubs, fanned her brow.

Thus far Agnes had kept her thoughts within her own bosom; but she had not been long seated ere her thoughts found words:

"How different he is from the gentlemen of his age who have been in the habit of visiting at the castle; how different his looks, how different his bearing; how different his speech, how different he is in every respect. Surely this is one whom nature made a gentleman!"

The words were not particularly significant; but they betrayed the course of the maiden's reflections. She bowed her head in thought, and thus she sat until a dim shadow seemed to flit before her eyes, and with it came a sense of uneasiness—a sort of magnetic influence—suspending her reflections, and causing her to raise her head.

A quick cry of alarm broke from her lips as she beheld, standing directly before her, a stranger. At first he was to her a stranger, but when she found that he seemed inclined to offer no violence, she examined him more closely, and recognized him to be a youth whom she had seen at the boat landing, and whom she had met once or twice while visiting among the poor and needy of her father's tenants. She could not be mistaken; and yet, when she came to reflect, she remembered that she had not seen him for several months—aye, it had been almost a year. But where among the tenants had she seen him? Ah! she saw it now. She met him when she went to see old Dame Callington at the time she had the fever.

But these thoughts and reflections were like flashes of light—they all passed while a modest man might have been framing words for a speech. And she had time for one thing more: She had time to observe that the intruder was not far from one or two-and-twenty; that he was quite well dressed, though the style of his garb was, to the pure-minded girl, disgustingly rakish; and that he possessed a face and a form of much comeliness.

She tried to think that this man had only blundered accidentally into her presence, and she arose and started to walk away, trying very hard the while to appear calm and confident. But she was not to get away so easily.

"Lady," said the interloper, advancing so as to cut off her retreat, "I came here on purpose to speak with you."

"You must have fancied that I was an early wanderer, sir," she said, with a slight tinge of irony in her tone.

"I knew that it was your habit to walk in the garden on pleasant mornings, my dear lady; and I came prepared to wait until you made your appearance; but I will confess that I had expected to wait longer than this."

There was something in the man's manner that had alarmed Agnes more than his mere presence had done. There was a free and easy degree of assurance amounting to insolence; and then there was a gleaming in his eyes which was strange to her. And there was one thing more. As the youth came to speak, thus bringing his features into play, she discovered something strangely familiar in them. Her mind was quick and clear, and her perceptions were ready; and though the circumstance was a curious one, yet she caught it and retained it. The something so familiar in this man's features was their strong resemblance to the features of the Percies, as she called them to mind from many a canvas in the old gallery of the castle. But what of this? It could only be an accidental likeness. It would be strange, indeed, if amongst the millions of men upon the earth, there were not a few who bore some resemblance to her ancestors.

The young man observed that something in his appearance had arrested the lady's attention, and a quiet smile curled around his mouth as he watched the play of her beautiful features; but that smile was not a pleasant one. There was something in it—most decidedly evil; and Agnes detected it, for a quick shudder passed through her frame, and in an eager, hurried manner, she said:

"If you have anything to say to me, sir, I will listen; but I beg that you will be brief. I cannot remain here long."

"What I've got to say, Miss Agnes, won't admit of haste, so you will please give me time. I don't suppose you know who I am."

What did he mean by calling her Miss Agnes? She, the grown-up daughter of a Marquis; and he the child of a tenant!

"Whoever you are," she said, with stern dignity, "you will bear yourself becomingly, if you would have me listen to you."

"Don't get into a passion, my sweet lady—now don't, I pray. Be quiet, and kind, and I'll very soon let you know why I came. I would be friends with you. If you will let me, I will be the best friend you have on earth. I swear it, by the God that made me."

Agnes was so relieved by this speech that she felt really happy for the time. She felt that she had done the youth injustice. His apparent rudeness was evidently only ignorance, or carelessness, while the thought of befriending her gave him an undue degree of assurance.

"Indeed, good sir," she said, "I had no thought of anger."

"Well, well, I hope you didn't. But I don't think you know me."

"Have I not seen you at Mr. Callington's?"

"Very likely. I've been there."

"You are not his son?"

"Whose son?"

"Owen Callington's."

"Oh, no; bless you, no. Owen Callington is only my grandfather."

"I did not know that Callington had a daughter married."

"Didn't you? Oh, yes. His daughter Agatha was married before you were born—and before I was born, too, for the matter of that."

[illegible] spoke in that familiar, impudent manner, and Agnes sought once more to pass [illegible]

"I can listen to you no longer," she said.

"Just a moment," he returned, again waving her back.

"What have you to say to me, sir?"

"First, dear lady, I must tell you that you are very beautiful; and—— Hold on! you'd better hear me out. [illegible]

[illegible] the ruffian must have discovered that this was Agatha Callington's son—"I would have you to know that I hold your father completely at my mercy. I can crush him in an instant if I please. O, you need not pout your pretty lips in that fashion, for I am telling you only the solemn truth. The proud Marquis of Abbotswold is as completely in my power to crush him into the dust as ever was a poor [illegible] under the power of his king! And yet, my dear, your beauty may save him. Can't you see now?"

He looked at her so familiarly, and with such bold admiration, that Agnes felt the hot blood rushing in a torrent to her brain; and as soon as she could overcome the first shock of amazement, she waved her hand toward him with queenly pride, saying:

"Stand aside, sir! I can hear no more from you!"

As she attempted to pass him, he caught her by the arm.

"Hold, lady. You know not what you are doing."

"Unhand me, sir."

"But—think of your father."

"Unhand me, I say. Help! help!"

The above is all of this very interesting story that will be published in our columns. For the continuation of it from where it leaves off here, see the *New York Ledger*, which is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots throughout the country. Remember and ask for the number of the *Ledger* dated August 1. The remainder of the story will be published only in that paper.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 20.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* of the 18th, in its leading editorial on the subject of the Funding bill, now under discussion in the House, says:

"On the 12th of April, 1866, a law was passed which covers the whole ground. Under this law the Secretary of the Treasury has power and authority to issue any bonds he may see fit in exchange for outstanding obligations of the United States; and he may dispose of these bonds, either abroad or at home. The only limitations to this power are, first, as to the rate of interest, and, secondly, as to the increase of the debt. The law to which we [illegible] appears to have almost wholly escaped the notice of recent financial legislators, and yet it is more sweeping in its provisions, and more ample in its powers than almost any other on the statute book.

"With this full and comprehensive measure now in operation, what need there is of the new Funding bill we cannot perceive. Its provisions have been anticipated, and are entirely unnecessary, as we believe is acknowledged by Mr. McCulloch. To show how completely it anticipates the present bill we give an official copy of this law of 1866, which is as follows:

"'*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to support the government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value, which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt: Provided, That of the United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month. And provided further, That the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all its provisions, except as modified by this act.

"'SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session the amount of exchanges made, or money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and on what terms; and also the amount and character of indebtedness retired under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.'

"We believe the object of refunding the Public Debt is to eventually get it exchanged into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than any now authorized; and also to dispel the doubt that exists in relation to the kind of 'payment' to be made on the principal of the bond at its maturity.

"The last of these two objects is provided for in the case above quoted, because the act authorizing the issue of 10-40s specifies that they shall be paid in gold, and it does really appear that if bonds bearing a lower rate of interest can be exchanged for the 5-20s now out (and this is the main object of the funding scheme now being discussed), that the chance is afforded by the above act to try it. When the Secretary can succeed in getting any considerable portion of the 5-20s now held in the United States exchanged into 10-40s, it will be time enough to try the experiment of floating a loan at a lower rate of interest for European holding, as it is in Europe alone that we can expect to float a loan at less than 5 per cent."

The week opens with no perceptible difference in the conditions of the Money market, or of trade in general. The goods trades are dull and country orders, though frequent, are for very small amounts. The grain trades are in like condition and shipments are light.

Money continues in the same full supply that has been quoted so long, and borrowers who bring the proper securities find no difficulty in getting loans.

There is some Currency being shipped to the country that is known to be for the movement of the wool clip of the Northwest. As this, however, is only a crop of comparatively small magnitude, the process of marketing it will have but limited influence on the Money market compared to that of the cereals.

Exchange continues in good supply, but the amount now making is small. Rates between banks to-day were 75c to 50c per $1,000 off, with sales at both figures. Over the counter bankers are selling to their customers at $1.00 per $1,000 premium.

Bank are taking Eastern bills of their customers as follows:

New York, bankers' checks	$1.50 off
New York, grain bills	1.25 off
Buffalo and Oswego, grain bills	2.75 off
Buffalo and Oswego, grain bills with New York ex.	1.25
Boston, sight drafts	2.00 off
Boston, demand drafts	1.00 off
Montreal, demand notes with N. Y. ex.	2.50 off

Prices of Governments were again quoted higher this morning than on Saturday night, but fell back in the afternoon, so that by comparison with the closing rates of Saturday, the decline on each of the several issues was as follows:

5-20s, '62	¾c	5-20s, '67	¾c
5-20s, '64	¾c	10-40s	¾c
5-20s, '65	¾c	7-30s	¾c
5-20s, '65, (new)	¾c		

The decline shown above has exhibited no perceptible effect upon the confidence of holders here, and but few bonds are being offered at the counters of dealers, while there is yet a good many country orders for small 5-20s unfilled.

The following are dealers' quotations for buying and selling in this market:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new issue	109	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, ex. coup	109	109¾
U. S. 10-40s, large	107¾	108¼
U. S. 7-30s, July 15, 1865	108¾	109¼
Compound Interest Notes—		
August	118	....
September	117¼	....
October	117	....

Cook County 7s are quoted at 97½ buying, and 98¼ selling. Chicago City 7s, "municipal" sold at the Brokers' Board, in Boston, on the 16th, at 98¼.

The buying rate for Gold in this market to-day was 143⅝, and for Silver 132.

The following telegraphic quotations for American Gold shows the range in New York to-day:

10:30 a. m.	143⅞	12:00 m.	143⅝
10:45 a. m.	143⅞	1:00 p. m.	143¾
11:00 a. m.	143⅞	2:30 p. m.	143¾
11:15 a. m.	143⅞	3:00 p. m.	143¾
11:30 a. m.	143¾	4:00 p. m.	143¾
11:45 a. m.	143¾		

The New York Money market continues to be quoted extremely easy, with call loans on Governments at 3@4 per cent, and discounts at 6@7 per cent, according to the length of time. Discounts, however, are fairly active. There is a small but steady increase of the supply of paper, and the banks are generally asking 7 per cent on notes running over sixty days. In this connection the New York *Shipping List* says:

"As an illustration of the plethora of money, it is only necessary to point to the fact that the associated banks of this city hold about twenty-six millions more of deposits than at the corresponding date last year, while the gain in specie is six and a half millions, and in legal tenders four millions. The circulation has increased but one and three-quarter millions. Gold has taken a decided upward turn, though it is difficult to discover precisely upon what basis it is predicated. It is true the specie drain to foreign countries continues, and there is rather more demand for duties, but, as these requirements are met by the arrivals from California and the Treasury disbursements, it is to be presumed that the rise is due to speculative movements."

The New York Stock market seems to have partially revived, and an inspection of the telegraphic quotations given below will show considerable fluctuations: Northwestern (common) was quoted as high as 85, and closed at 83¾; New York Central was better and sold as high as 134⅜.

The New York *Evening Express* says:

"The Erie war has been finally settled. Mr. Drew's loss has been paid, and he is allowed to keep his hypothecated stock at 70, and, as he had it at 68, this will put nearly $500,000 into the treasury of the company.

"Mr. Vanderbilt sells the company $5,000,000 of the new stock, at about the average of the sales of the convertible bonds, which is to be retired and cancelled. Mr. Drew is now out of the direction, and also understood to be out of the stock."

The following were the closing rates for Governments in New York, as compared with the last three days:

	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.
Bonds of 1881	113¾	114	114¼	114¼
5-20s, 1862	113¾	114	114¼	114
5-20s, 1864	110¾	110¾	111¼	111
5-20s, 1865	111¾	111¾	112¼	111¾
5-20s, 1865 (new)	109¼	109¼	109¾	109
5-20s, 1867	109¼	109¼	109¾	109
10-40s	107¾	107¾	108¼	108
7-30s, 2d series	109¼	109¼	109¾	109¼

The following were the opening and closing rates in New York to-day for the stocks mentioned below:

	Opening.	Closing.
N. Y. Central	134¼	134¼
Erie, (common)	68½	68½
Phila. & Reading	93½	93¼
Mich. Southern	88¾	88¾
Cleve. & Pitts	88¾	88
Chicago & Northwestern	81¾	83¾
Chi. & N. W. pfd	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	108	107¾
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	109¾	110¼

The following were the quotations at the New York Stock Exchange at the hours specified, and for the Stocks mentioned:

	A. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
Consolidated Gregory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith & Parmelee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (common)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia & Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & N. W. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo & Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stocks in New York to-day as compared with the four previous days:

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 20.—[illegible]

GOLD—Lower, opening at 143⅞, falling to 143⅝ [illegible] at the close.

GOVERNMENTS—Opened firm, weak and lower, in the afternoon closing steady.

[illegible]

STOCKS—Central and Erie are dull and lower; Western firm with a marked activity in Wabash, of which 7,400 shares were sold at [illegible] and New York Central and Illinois Central the latter [illegible] State bonds steady. Miscellaneous dull.

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS—Dull.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,543,000; payments, $1,510,000; balance, $87,001,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following warrantee deeds, conveying property within the city limits, were filed for record on Monday, July 20:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 20.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	1,780	3,066
Wheat, bu	15,620	6,550
Corn, bu	140,160	154,500
Oats, bu	7,395	10,591
Rye, bu	700	1,400
Barley, bu	750	....
Grass Seeds, lbs	....	3,730
Cured Meats, lbs	49,240	34,500
Pork, brls	....	3
Lard, lbs	....	2,400
Tallow, lbs	3,485	3,320
Butter, lbs	3,350	9,591
Live Hogs, No	2,383	3,112
Cattle, No	52	51
Hides, lbs	49,816	87,219
Wool, lbs	130,483	171,302
Lumber, m	3,606	2,772
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	1,649	2,609
Wheat, bu	....	2,190
Corn, bu	141,021	300,737
Oats, bu	42,000	24,308
Broom Corn, lbs	....	17,783
Cured Meats, lbs	....	[illegible]
Beef, brls	21	....
Pork, brls	303	1,478
Butter, lbs	....	3,800
Live Hogs, No	3,359	....
Cattle, No	38	....
Hides, lbs	14,800	45,839
Highwines, brls	19	....
Wool, lbs	77,290	[illegible]
Lumber, m	3,182	1,658
Shingles, m	1,318	987
Lath, m	178	157
Salt, brls	2,079	3,981

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain for the weeks ending with the evening of the dates named:

	July 18, '68.	July 11, '68.	July 13, '67.
Flour, brls	16,621	15,872	19,125
Wheat, bu	62,995	68,119	66,051
Corn, bu	980,203	941,651	1,027,022
Oats, bu	131,744	136,874	61,739
Rye, bu	3,077	1,974	6,809
Barley, bu	440	....	2,906
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	20,606	24,543	25,783
Wheat, bu	54,293	83,131	34,074
Corn, bu	776,095	1,059,355	1,259,458
Oats, bu	146,093	309,215	170,991
Rye, bu	400	....	18,000
Barley, bu	400	....	11,000

PRICES.

The following were the closing prices:

	July 18, '68.	July 19, '67.
Flour, Sp. Ex.	$10.00 @10.25	$10.00@11.62½
Wheat, No. 2	1.71½	2.00
Corn, No. 1	90	85
Oats	65	64¼
Rye, No. 1	1.31	1.25
Barley, No. 2	1.36	55 @60

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and an improved feeling all round, due probably to the decrease in the temperature, though it was still warm. All the Grain markets opened at an improvement of 1c on the closing prices of last week, and still further appreciated towards noon, under a good demand, but fell off a shade at the close. All the markets were, however, quiet, and the aggregate of transactions was less than the average. There was one subject of discussion in a rather large circle of operators, the question being whether a person is required to accept a delivery the instant it is tendered, some claiming that he has two hours in which to take and pay for the property. It was generally considered that though it is found necessary in practice to give a little time, yet there is no requirement for doing so, and that if a tender be made at the office of a buyer, during business hours, and not immediately accepted by himself or representative, the risk of loss will lie with the buyer, the seller not being liable after that instant for damage to the property.

The Provision market was lifeless. It opened quiet, but with great reported firmness on the part of holders, who, to all offers from intending buyers, steadily quoted the O. P. and kept their property. Mess Pork was quoted at $28.50 for Straight, and $28.25 for Standard; 11¾c was offered for Dry Salted Shoulders, packed, without finding a seller; and Lard was offered at 17c, but held firm against offers of 18¼c. Grease was inactive. Tallow quiet, with sales of small lots at 10½c and 10¾c for City.

The Flour market remains in about the same condition as we have noted from day to day for the past month. To-day a fair inquiry existed for Minnesota grades, and as the supply of such is very low, the majority of holders were asking and realizing an appreciation of 25c on values which were current toward the close of last week. Spring Superfines were quiet, but held with considerable firmness at former prices, in consequence of light stocks. Winter and Spring Extras were dull. Sales foot up 1,950 brls at $7.00@10.50 for Spring Extras, and $6.00@6.75 for Spring Superfines; 500 brls of Spring Supers were sold, but the terms were not made public. A lot of 500 brls Spring Extras brought $9.50, deliverable first half of August.

Wheat was still dull, and little better than nominal, there being few buyers or sellers in the market, and all of the former supposed to be in the employ of the combination which operated the recent corner; they bought up the little that was offered, at irregular prices, according as the holders were more or less firm in their views. The market was hence nominal, in so far as this, that prices paid were not acceptable as gauges of commercial values. There was nothing doing on the walk, and the market opened tardily on 'Change at an improvement of about 1c, with sales of car lots No. 2 Spring at $1.73, seller August at $1.61, and seller September at $1.56. These prices were maintained throughout the greater part of the session, the reported strength in New York adding nothing to the demand. The principal inquiry was for round lots, of which there were none on sale, and for August at prices 8@10c below those asked. The attendance dwindled away to nothing before the close, with no change in quotations. Sales were 400 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.80; 19,800 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.71½@1.73; 800 bu No. 2 Spring at [illegible], and 400 bu Rejected Spring at $1.05. Total sales, 14,400 bu. The abnormal condition of the market is shown in the fact that the last sale was made at $1.73 for car lots, while a sale [illegible] made simultaneously at $1.73 seller the month.

Corn was higher, but less active. There was a rather heavy demand from the short interest, and but a moderate amount offering. The shipping inquiry was light, and hence the market was more variable than usual, prices fluctuating according to the pressure, and the requirements of the shorts not being all filled at the close, the closing prices were strong. The market on the walk was quiet but firm, opening at 90½c, soon improving to the ½c, and closing steady at 90¾c for No. 1. On 'Change it opened firm at an improvement of 1c on the closing prices of Saturday, No. 1 selling at 91c for strictly fresh, then at 91¼c, seller the month, and rapidly advancing to 91¾c, spot; buyer the month 1@1¼c better, and No. 2 more quiet at 90¼c. The market improved further to 92c on No. 1, but immediately receded to 91¼c, and was then steady for a long time and more quiet, No. 2 being 1c lower, declined before noon to 90¼c, and firmed up suddenly to 91¼c, fresh; 91¼c, spot; 91¼c, seller the month, and 89c for first half of August, New York being reported firmer. The market was more steady, but quiet, during the afternoon hour—closing firm at the [illegible] We quote sales of [illegible]

[illegible]

fair demand, though principally speculative; the receipts being light, prices appreciated, though the market could scarcely be called healthy, and was far from being active. The market opened quiet, but firm, at ½c improvement, with buyers at 66c, and sales for August at 64c, and seller 20 days at 66c. It soon improved 1c for spot, at which it was steady during the greater part of the session, with a fair inquiry for round lots, though not much doing, and weakened to 66c at the close. We quote sales of 34,000 bu at 66@66½c for regular, and 50@60c for Rejected.

The market for Rye was weak and ½c lower, there being but few buyers in attendance. No. 1 sold at $1.37½ for Old, and $1.15 for New; Rejected New at 99c.

Barley was quiet, but better, under a fair inquiry, while there were few offerings. Sales were made at $1.36, to arrive.

Seeds were dull, with sales of Timothy at $3.05, and Hungarian at 95c.

The demand for grain vessels on 'Change today was exceedingly light, and lower rates prevailed, three propellers being taken for Corn to Buffalo at 5c—a decline of ½c on our Saturday's figures. A schooner was reported for Corn and Oats from Racine to Buffalo, on private terms. The supply is somewhat in excess of the inquiry.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, July 20.

Flour, steady, salable at $7.00@8.40. Wheat, stronger, $1.88@1.90 for No. 2. Corn, firmer, $1.08@1.09. Oats, better, 85c in store. Pork, lower, salable, $29.00. Lard, quiet, firmly held. Gold, 143¾.

OSWEGO.

Flour steady. Wheat firm, salable at $1.95 for No. 1. Corn strong at $1.09@1.10¼, and 98@99 $1.08 for sound. Oats firm, 85c afloat. Pork quiet, firm. Lard dull.

BUFFALO, July 20.

Generally inactive, entirely nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bu; Corn, 41,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 100,000 bu; Corn, 125,000 bu; Oats, 28,000 bu. Freights unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.

Wheat feverish, unsettled. No. 1 Spring $1.90, No. 2 do $1.74. Receipts, 3,600 bu; shipments, 23,000 bu.

OSWEGO, July 20.

No. 1 Milwaukee Wheat held at $2.00. Corn, $1.01@1.09. Freights to New York on Corn, 9c; on Wheat, 9½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—11:15 a. m.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

LATER—2:00 P. M.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

The following is the official record of Grain Inspection for the past week:

INSPECTED INTO STORE—WHEAT—1 car No. 2 White Winter, 1 car No. 1 Red do, 4 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars No. 1 Spring, 85 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars Rejected do. CORN—11 cars White, 18 cars Yellow, 1,321 cars and 98,300 bu No. 1, 618 cars and 53,700 bu No. 2, 56 cars and 15,900 bu Rejected. OATS—61 cars and 13,900 bu No. 1, 38 cars No. 2, 7 cars and 3,200 bu Rejected. RYE—[illegible]

INSPECTED OUT OF STORE—WHEAT—1,300 bu No. 1 Spring, 6,396 bu No. 2 do. CORN—5,000 bu Yellow, 464,451 bu No. 1, 197,955 bu No. 2, 21,197 bu Rejected. OATS—40,671 bu No. 1, 125,004 bu No. 2. RYE—341 bu No. 2.

LATER.

At the afternoon meeting there was a moderate degree of activity in the Grain markets, and values were generally firmer. No. 2 Spring Wheat opening at $1.72, and closing at $1.73@1.73½ cash. Corn sold at 91¼@92c, closing firm at 92c spot. Oats were quiet and prices steady at 66½c. There was nothing done at the Sherman House Board.

The market for Hogs was dull and easy, and at the close had rather a downward look. Prices, however, were nominally unchanged, ranging at $8.00@9.25 for common to choice. The Cattle market was inactive, and quotations are little more than nominal at $3.00@7.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 20.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath for the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain developed much at the close to-day, based mainly on the reduced stocks, [illegible] receipts expected for some weeks to come.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.

PROVISIONS—More buoyant in Pork since 'Change at [illegible], but in lard there was [illegible] disposition to accept the bids at 17½c.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool by steam, 3,000 brls flour at [illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.

COFFEE—Rio, [illegible], and quiet. SUGAR—Fair to good grocery, 11¾@12c, and prime crushed sold at 16c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—BEEVES—In fair demand at an advance; sales 1,150 head at 10c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8@9½c for fair to good do, and 5@7c gross, for common.

HOGS—In fair demand; sales 3,500 head at 12@13 ♥ cwt.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 20.

COTTON GOODS—The market is dull and the advance in prices is hardly sustained. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....July 19 and 20.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 39 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Milwaukee, 96 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Comet, St. Joe, sundries.

Tug Ed. Nelson, [illegible]

Prop Hilton, Manistee, 180 m lumber.

Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, 736 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop Winslow, Buffalo, 135 railroad bars and sundries.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 503 railroad bars and sundries.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 500 railroad bars and sundries.

Prop Sun, Port Huron, 370 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop Norman, Eagle Harbor, 385 tons pig iron and sundries.

Prop Hippocampus, St. Joe, sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber, 400 m shingles and sundries.

Prop Benton, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber, 500 m shingles and 50 pkgs fish.

Prop Dole, Grand Haven.

Prop St. Joe, St. Joe, 1,500 ties, 43 pkgs fish.

Prop Omar Pasha, Sturgeon, 310 m lumber.

Bark Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 380 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Bark Menominee, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 30 m lumber, 80 m lath.

Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, 311 tons coal.

Schr Excelsior, Buffalo, 750 tons coal.

Schr Nelson, Erie, 772 tons coal.

Schr [illegible], Buffalo, 150 m lumber and sundries.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRIDGEPORT, July 20—1 p. m.

CLEARED—None.

ARRIVED—Colonel Taylor, LaSalle, 134 tons coal; Drill, Utica, 147 tons coal; prop Morning Star, Morris, 80 bu wheat, 3,400 bu corn; General Sherman, Morris, 5,000 bu corn; North Branch, Morris, 3,000 bu oats, 400 bu corn; J. R. Preston, Morris, 3,400 bu corn; Abby Sprague, 500 bu oats, 3,100 bu corn.

BRIDGEPORT, July 20—5 p. m.

CLEARED—Harry, Lemont; Reliance, Lemont; E. Burnham, Lemont; J. W. McGinnis, Lemont; Advance, Lemont; E. & T., Lemont; Arabia, Lemont; Saline, Lockport; Rock Run, Dresden, 136 cords wood; Wave, Morris, 40,000 ft lumber.

ARRIVED—Barge No. 1, LaSalle, 150 tons coal; T. Hyburn, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 20.

UP—Propeller Concord; barks Lotus, Idaho, Hyphen, Seminole, [illegible].

DOWN—Propeller St. Louis; barks Chandler, [illegible], Ransom, Summer Cloud, Marilla, Wells, [illegible], Fleetwing, Lisbon, Porter, [illegible].

MEMBER OF CONGRESS MISSING.—Hon. Isaac J. Lash, member of Congress from the Fifth North Carolina District, left home four weeks ago to come to Washington, and has not been seen since. His mail has been coming here since the time of his leaving home, but no one has heard from him, either here or at his home in North Carolina. His friends fear that he has been foully dealt with, but for what purpose and by whom does not seem apparent, as he was a man of correct habits and personally popular wherever known. An active search has been entered upon to ascertain his fate.—*Washington Star.*

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, lives in Philadelphia, where he has a large practice. [illegible]

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

The Nuptial Altar.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Dr. Bigelow

[illegible]

Private Diseases.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. [illegible], at 212 East Madison-st, up-stairs. [illegible] Consultation fee, Two Dollars. [illegible] TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. [illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

153 South Clark-st, the popular and well-known Physician and Specialist, treats all Private and Sexual Diseases. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness in its worst stages, loss of power of the sexual organs from age or impropriety, and Syphilis, entailed or hereditary, are guaranteed a quick and permanent cure. All Female Difficulties treated with safety and success. Consultation free. Post Office Box [illegible].

Dr. Bassett,

153 South Clark-st, Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases, of both sexes. Send stamp for theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultation free and confidential.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a.m.	*5:00 p.m.
Pacific Fast Line	*9:00 p.m.	*1:00 p.m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p.m.	*6:00 a.m.
Dixon Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.

FREEPORT LINE.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

Depot—Corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Depot—Corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.

B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL (LATE CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN, THE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical.

36

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Cure

REAL CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the Only Medicine that will Heal

DISEASED LUNGS.

Sometimes medicines that will stop a cough will often occasion the death of the patient; it locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, clogging the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. [illegible]

[illegible]

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain any opium, nor anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

[illegible]

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

For the Cure of Dyspepsia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, August 25, 1867. This remedy is composed of a compound preparation of a common weed growing in the sea, and is a certain and infallible remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia.

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

[illegible]

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

Will Prevent Cholera.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

[illegible]

A Dishonest Servant.—A servant girl named Annie Streeter, who stole a gold watch, locket and chain from her employers, was arraigned, [illegible]

The Highway Robbers.—Harvey Holland and John Burt, perpetrators of the robbery at the establishment of Solomon Jacobs, and whose case has already been mentioned in these columns, were examined in the Police Court yesterday, and held for trial in bail of $3,500 each.

More Illicit Whiskey Distillation.—J. T. Branigan and Alexander Hamilton, charged with illicitly manufacturing highwines in a so-called vinegar factory at the corner of Chicago avenue and [illegible] street, were yesterday taken before Commissioner Hoyne. They were admitted to $1,[illegible] bail each for trial.

The Woman's Home.—The regular weekly lecture will be given in the dining hall of this institution, No. [illegible] West Jackson street, corner of Halsted, this evening, by Mrs. M. J. Wilcoxson, of Washington. Mrs. Adams, of Boston, will read the poem. The Williams family will furnish vocal and instrumental music.

The Water Supply.—The engines at the water works, between the hours of 12 midnight on Thursday and 12 of the night following, raised and distributed [illegible] gallons. The average quantity of water consumed every twenty-four hours during the past month has been about 16,000,000 gallons.

The Pony Championship.—The second match game of base ball, between the first nines of the Liberty and Active Clubs, for the pony championship of the city, will take place on the Atlantic Base Ball Club's grounds, at the foot of Ontario street, on Wednesday morning, commencing at 7 o'clock, sharp.

[illegible]

IN CHANCERY.

A Very Important One.

The Wheeler Elevator and Eleven Acres of West Side Land in Controversy.

A Barren Victory.

Sales Set Aside.

A chancery cause, which has had a run in the Circuit Court of this county of seven years, the papers of which include thousands of folios, and the pleadings in which have included nearly every known technicality, has just come to an end—that is to that end which a nisi prius court affords. It is quite possible that it may have a sequel in the appellate court. The case referred to is of Edward W. Griffin (survivor of the firm of Gibbs & Griffin) vs. The Marine Company of Chicago and others. The proceeding involved the title to a large estate in the building, fixtures and machinery of the late Gibbs & Griffin, now Wheeler's elevator, the land upon which the elevator stands, and eleven and almost a half acres of land on the West Side. The hearing of the cause occupied, at various stages, nearly a month; the argument took up a week. The interest of the cause and its importance caused Judge Williams to take, for him, the somewhat unusual course of writing an opinion.

THE BILL STATED

The bill, as it stood upon the close of the case, charges: That on the 18th of June, 1856, George A. Gibbs and Edward W. Griffin were owners of the elevator, its machinery and fixtures, and the leases of the lots on which the building was situated, under a lease executed November 22d, 1851, by John S. Wright to Gibbs & Tieman, and supplemental agreements through which complainants claim rights up to December 1, 1861, which rights, as they insist, still continue. That on the 18th June, 1856, Gibbs & Griffin executed to Hiram A. Tucker, a mortgage upon the property mentioned and other property, to secure the payment of a subsisting indebtedness to Tucker & Co., of any future indebtedness that might thereafter, and within two years, accrue to Tucker & Co. That the indebtedness existing at the giving of the mortgage did not exceed $[illegible], including $[illegible] usurious interest and fictitious charges for exchange and exclusive of $1,[illegible] paid to Tucker June 13, 1856. That by the giving of the mortgage a credit was intended to be extended to Gibbs & Griffin, by Tucker, for two years, in order that they might carry on their business [illegible] at [illegible] Tucker, as mortgagee, took possession without having made any demand upon the mortgagors, took the property and advertised it for sale. That on the 15th of May, 1859, Tucker sold the property at auction and bid it in himself, and that for that reason and by reason of the insufficient notice given of the sale, and the large sum for which it was sold in excess of the real amount due under the mortgage, and by reason of collusion between Tucker and E. P. Carver to keep down competition at the sale, and for other reasons, the sale was void. That in about ten days Tucker let Carver into possession of the property and gave him the benefit of his (Tucker's) bid, though the property was worth thousands of dollars in excess of that bid; the property being bought at $[illegible], when it was, in fact, worth $[illegible], and, that in the matter pertaining to the sale, Tucker and Carver acted collusively and fraudulently. That Carver subsequently conveyed to John Forsythe, who paid nothing and was a mere nominal holder as trustee for the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Co. That Hiram Wheeler was put into possession by Carver or Forsythe, or some person claiming under them, and has ever since occupied the premises, and has now become the owner of the lots on which the buildings are situated. That under the lease and supplemental agreement an appraisement was to be had by three appraisers, and that until the value of the buildings, &c., as fixed by the appraisement was paid, the lessee had the right to continue in possession of the property, and that the complainants are entitled to the benefit of the appraisal of the improvements and to receive the amount, though Forsythe and his confederates claim it. That Forsythe and Wheeler have appointed appraisers to value the improvements and threaten to proceed in fraud of the rights of complainants.

That in June, 1856, Gibbs & Griffin executed to the Marine and Fire Insurance Company [illegible]

[illegible]

between the parties, charging the complainants with all sums due to Tucker, and the [illegible] & Co. [illegible] with Carver, [illegible] on all balances up to December 1, 1861. From the date up that there will be deducted the rent of the eleven property, to be hereafter fixed by the Court, from the time defendants took possession to the same date.

The rights of complainants in the elevator property will be considered as fixed upon the termination of the lease upon December 1, 1861. At that time their lease expired, except that possession might be retained by them until the improvements were paid for by the owner of the fee. If, therefore, Gibbs & Griffin be decreed to receive on that day the fair value of the improvements, having, meantime, been credited with the full rents, they will have all that they could have received under the lease. The claim to the rents of the warehouse property to this date the Court deems inequitable.

The complainants will be entitled to redeem the 11 40-100 acres upon the payment of the balance found due as above. The question of the value of the warehouse property is reserved.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Dearborn Street to be Extended—Preliminary Estimate of Valuation.

Probable Merging of Third and Fourth Avenues.

The matter of the opening of Dearborn street has long been in abeyance, as it has afforded subject for a great deal of discussion both in favor of and against the proposed improvement. The street, as it now stands, is a short thoroughfare, of no great use as regards facilities for street travel, as it extends from the river southward only so far as Monroe street. Long since it was proposed to continue the street southward to Jackson street, where it would come out between Third and Fourth avenues. The plan contemplated the merging of these two streets into one, because now they are so narrow that they afford an impediment to travel, rather than a convenience. The extension of Dearborn street will doubtless be accomplished at an early day. The Common Council a few weeks since directed the Board of Public Works to make an estimate of the value of the buildings occupying the ground proposed to be vacated, preparatory to condemning them and beginning the work. The following is a tabular statement, showing the estimate made of the value of the buildings as they stand, and of their value, as removed:

Owner of Property.	Present value.	Value to remove.
C. A. Gregory, 98 Monroe street	$500	$300
C. A. Gregory, in the rear of 98 Monroe street	400	100
C. W. Speer, 94 Monroe street	600	150
C. W. Speer, building fronting on the alley	75	25
Charles Magner, 96 Monroe street	350	100
Richard Bucknall, 98 Monroe street	400	100
Charles Magner, building fronting on the alley in rear of 98 Monroe street	75	25
J. Y. Scammon, 100 Monroe street	3,000	500
H. C. Stearnes, 87 Adams street	1,500	300
H. C. Stearnes, 89 Adams street	1,500	300
H. C. Stearnes, building fronting on the alley	75	25
J. H. Foster, 91 Adams street	600	250
J. H. Foster, building fronting on the alley	50	15
J. H. Foster, 93 Adams street	700	200
J. H. Foster, building on the alley	100	50
Nicholas Rice, 95 Adams street	600	300
Nicholas Rice, building fronting on Quincy street	50	25
Nicholas Rice, 90 Adams street	1,000	300
Nicholas Rice, 31 Quincy street	300	50
Mrs. Fragster, 98 Adams street	1,500	300
Bennett Pieters, 64 Adams street	2,500	500
L. Adler, 33 Quincy street	500	200
W. P. Sampson, 35 Quincy street	800	300
E. S. Pike, 37 Quincy street	1,500	300
E. S. Pike, 39 Quincy street	1,500	300
S. Herzog, 31 Quincy street	800	400
Lizzie Max Irwine, 35 Quincy street	500	200
Major E. Landauer, 99 Jackson street	500	200
A. A. Sample, 97 Jackson street	3,300	1,000
E. S. Pike, 95 Jackson street	800	300

There are in all thirty buildings which will require removal, their combined value being estimated at $36,485.

In accordance with the order of the Council, the owners of the above-described buildings are notified to appear before the Board of Public Works, Nos. 15 and 17 Wells street, on or before [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Law Proceedings.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut vs. Thomas Sedan. [illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

No orders were made excepting [illegible]

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

the name of his father (Robert Servant) to checks amounting in the aggregate to $[illegible]. The suit was [illegible] Prisoner remanded, and bailed for the father in the sum of $1,000.

People ex rel. John Jones vs. The Same. Habeas corpus. The relator was the Master of a canal boat, and was committed on charge of assault with intent to murder the Master of the tug-boat Montgomery. The evidence showed that the canal boat was being towed by the tug up the river; that an altercation ensued as to the way in which the tow-line was laid. It appeared further that the relator being enraged, told the boatman to let go the line; this was done. The canal boat being released from control then ran into the dock, when relator drew a revolver and fired three shots, striking within two feet of his intended victim, whose wife was standing by his side. The bill was issued with a view to release; bail fixed at $1,500. Prisoner remanded, the Court holding that the bail was not excessive.

NEW SUITS.

3,096. Ellen Dyer vs. Charles Dyer. Proceedings for divorce. The complainant, by her bill, claims a residence in Chicago of six years, and states that she was married to respondent at Cape Vincent, N. Y., during the month of April, 18[illegible], with whom she has ever since lived. She charges that her husband has been for fully three years an habitual drunkard, and that he has been guilty of repeated and extreme cruelty. There is one child represented to be the issue of the marriage, a boy aged nine years. The complainant claims to be the keeper of a boarding house at No. 75 North Dearborn street, where she says she has furniture to the value of $[illegible], her own property, which, unless he be enjoined, she fears her husband will deprive her of. She asks a divorce, custody of the boy, and an injunction to restrain the husband from intermeddling with her business and with the son.

ART MATTERS.

A most elaborate piece of lithographing, of special interest to Free Masons, has just been issued by the Chicago Lithographing Company, under the auspices of Mr. Augustus Bunke. It consists of the Masonic Lord's Prayer, a poetic appeal which was written in Germany at the time the present King of Prussia embraced Free Masonry, and was intended to counteract the prejudices existing at that time against the Order. In order to give the poem a becoming framework, an antique architectural design, found in Europe, has been used, very elaborate in design and embellished with various Masonic devices. Both the poem and architectural design were brought from Europe by Mr. Bunke, and the translation into English has been made by Otto Peltzer, Esq., in an admirable manner. In all respects the work has been accomplished in the most thorough manner and especially reflects credit upon the Lithographing Company. Mr. Bunke, the owner of the work, is prepared to receive orders for the same at his residence, No. 209 Clybourne avenue. Orders can also be left at Molter's and Bauer's music stores, at the office of the Lithographing Company and at Walsh's news depot.

Pastel Portrait.—Madame De Pelgrom, of the Opera House, has just finished a very good portrait of Bonfanti in pastel, a style of drawing which she has adopted without instruction, and in which she particularly excels. [illegible] Pastel properly used makes a very beautiful and artistic picture, and as Mad. De Pelgrom is the only one of our artists who executes pictures in this manner, she will undoubtedly find it very profitable.

Boston Pictures for Chicago.—Two Boston artists are painting pictures for Chicago. Mr. Brackett, the distinguished painter of fish, who was lately so highly complimented in the London *Art Journal* as the best artist in his specialty in the world, has several pictures ready for this city, and George L. Brown is at work on four Chicago commissions.

Sloan.—Mr. Junius Sloan, who will be remembered by all lovers of art in Chicago, has sent four Lake George views from New York, where he is now located, to this city. They only confirm the predictions we made concerning this artist when he was living unappreciated amongst us. The scenes in question are full of quiet beauty and painted with a loving, tender hand. The water painting and tree forms, in which he always excelled are especially beautiful. Mr. Sloan will yet make a national reputation for himself. These pictures are at Moore & Kelley's, on Washington street.

An Artistic Work.—Mr. T. Z. Phillips, an enthusiastic and ambitious young Italian, who has recently come here to reside, has lately executed in marble a medallion portrait of General Grant, which is esteemed by critics one of the finest and most artistic works of the kind. Mr. Phillips' studio is at No. 24 East Washington street, where he will be happy to receive orders for copies of his medallion.

Board of Police.

A regular semi-meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the chair. Present—Commissioners James, Gund and Titsworth.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and [illegible]

[illegible]

Woodlawn Property for Sale.

[illegible]

Sun-Stroke.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It [illegible] for sale at "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

[illegible]

A REBEL HOWL.

Speech of Robert Toombs.

A meeting was held at Davis' Hall, Atlanta, on the 8th inst., to ratify the New York nominations, and the following speech was then delivered by ex-United States Senator and ex-rebel Secretary of State Robert Toombs:

Thanks, fellow citizens, for these noble cheers. They show to the world that a despotism of a thousand days—if not a thousand years—and the looking upon us, not one, but ten thousand devils—have been unable to influence the great heart of the people of Atlanta. I would not have it otherwise from you, for, in the darkest days of the recent past the first voice of defiance to tyranny came out of the ashes of Atlanta. To-night we may rejoice and be exceeding glad, for the electric flash—the great instrument of modern science—which has been made to obey the will and minister to the wants of man, sends throughout this broad land, from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, such news as will gladden the heart of every honest man in the universe. We find, placed before the grand inquest of the Democratic party of the United States, the greatest criminals the world ever saw. The brave, wise, earnest and honest men of the country have been counselling together, without haste and without passion, and have laid down the principles upon which they have determined to grapple with the enemy. They stand to-day upon the old landmarks which safely carried our British ancestors through six hundred years of toil, and trouble, and bloodshed, landing them finally on the rock of liberty and of hope. They have adopted the great fundamental principles of human liberty as developed in Magna Charta; they have adopted principles having for their objects the security of the citizen, and the safety of the laws. Having proclaimed these principles upon the banner of the Democratic party, the next thing to be attended to was to place a man at the head of the movement who possessed the requisite ability, and who had [illegible] This man has been found in the Empire State of the Union. The shouts of triumph are echoing through the land, and thousands and hundreds of thousands of glad voices are crying, "This shall be a White Man's Government." It is right, too, that one of the noblest sons of New York should have been presented to the people of the United States for their suffrages in behalf of truth and right. I would scorn, gentlemen, to deceive you, and I therefore wish to say here that the favorite son of Ohio, whom I have known well and long, was my favorite above all other men—true in peace, and true in war. He has proved a sacrifice to the holiest of all causes—popular liberty. Ohio did it herself, backed by her most noble sons. It must not now be a question of favoritism, it is a question of *principle*; and where is there a man, an honest man, in all the country, from one end to the other, who can object to the principles of the platform presented to the people of the country; they are the same that are given us in the constitution of the United States—regarding alike the rights of the people and the rights of the States. We have now arraigned before the bar of the whole world the men whose acts for the last six years have shamed human nature itself, and violated every principle of virtue and truth. What is not good for Ohio, nor Michigan, nor Radical Maine, is, according to the doctrine of these men, "plenty good enough for Georgia," and the other Southern States, which are now being brought, as they say, into the sisterhood, or half sisterhood. Is any man going to accept terms that degrade him and his children forever? What these people call "Reconstruction measures" are [illegible]

[illegible]

Appetite for Pins.

A young lady in Cumberland County, [illegible]

Miscellaneous Marine Items.

[illegible]

[illegible] Come and Gone from [illegible] Empire State and Fountain City, Cone at 5c.

DIED.

STELLA FRANCES, daughter of Henry F. and Anna E. Jennison, aged 1 month and [illegible] days. [illegible]

HUTTON—[illegible]

MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, at Boston, Mass., Mr. A. B. ADAM, of Chicago, and Miss ALICE C. [illegible], of Boston.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

U. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22d, grand reproduction by universal public demand, and after thorough preparation of several weeks, of the popular Poetic Legend, by general acceptance the best and most charming of all spectacular dramas,

UNDINE! UNDINE! UNDINE!

From which the ever popular NAIAD QUEEN derived its plot, and whose success during its presentation at this house last winter has never been equaled in Chicago by any similar attempt. The piece will be presented with the ORIGINAL BALLET ENTIRE, with many important additions, now embracing the principal members of Jarrett & Palmer's

Grand Viennoise Ballet

And Jarrett & Palmer's

GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,

Forming a combination of unprecedented strength, and reassembling the greatest number of Premiers ever appearing upon one stage at one time in the world, including Mademoiselles

Bonfanti, Wesmael,
Venturoli, Sohlke,
Adrien, Cerebelli,
Mazzeri, Pesnoti,
Delaflamina, Oberti.

ALL THE BEAUTIFUL CORYPHEES AND A DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET,

Under the direction of

MONSIEUR ADRIEN,

And led by

THE GREAT VON HAMME.

The cast will be of the most brilliant possible character, presenting

Mr. C. A. McManus as	Sir Hubert
Mr. J. M. Burke as	Kuhleborn
Mr. J. B. Everham as	Baptiste
Mr. J. A. Oates as	The Baron
Mrs. Oates as	Undine
Miss Katie Putnam as	[illegible]
Miss Georgie Tribin as	Lady Una
Mrs. Wentworth as	Corinne
Miss McWilliams as	Bridget

And a Grand Chorus of Selected Voices as Knights, Demons, etc.

All the Dazzling Scenic Gems

Will be reproduced with additional splendor, including Getz's Incomparable Development Scene,

THE SEASONS.

Scale of Prices—Admission, 75c; Reserved Seats in Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, $1.25; Orchestra Chairs (Reserved Seats), $1.50; Parquette (Reserved Seats), $1.50; Balcony Boxes—four persons, $6; Balcony Boxes—six persons, $7.50; Balcony Single Seats in Boxes (sold only at night), $1.25; Proscenium Boxes, $10 and $15; Gallery, 50c. Seats for any performance may be secured six days in advance at the Box Office, or by telegraph or mail.

W. S. WARREN, Treasurer.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Great Success of John Brougham's last Great Sensation; a Satire on the Vices and Follies of the present Age, entitled

The Lottery of Life; or, a Picture of New York.

TERRY, the Swell, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE.

Madison-square and Fifth-av. Hotel—The Old Junk Shop—Edwin Booth's New Theatre—Japanese Concert Saloon—Fulton Ferry and Ferry Boat, and Brooklyn Heights—Songs, Dances and Brilliant Effects.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee.

Unprecedented success of the GREAT ARLINGTON MINSTRELS. Perfect ovation given the great Artists, Dolehanty and Hengler. Monday evening, entire new bill. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

CINCINNATI vs. CHICAGO.

GAME OF

BASE BALL.

"BUCKEYE," of Cincinnati,

VS.

"EXCELSIOR," of Chicago.

1,040 Reserved Seats for Ladies in Covered Amphitheatre.

Tuesday, July 21st, at 2 o'clock.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Auction Sales.

CATALOGUE SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Ready-made Clothing, Tailoring Goods, Woolens, Brussels & Wool Carpetings, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

Which we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 22 and 23. Catalogues will be ready day before the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100 ROLLS

Brussels, All Wool,

Ingrain and Hemp

Carpets and Mattings,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, July 23d, at 11 o'clock, at our sales rooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

THREE DAYS' SALE.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 42 Randolph-st.

On TUESDAY, Staple Dry Goods, 30 cases Canvas Gaiters, 150 cases Boots and Shoes.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Woolens, Cassimeres, Hats and Caps, Hoop-Skirts, Shawls, Suspenders, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT CO., Auctioneers.

BY CHILDS BROS.,

51 STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill.

AT AUCTION.

Dry Goods, Cassimeres and Satinets,

On TUESDAY, July 21st, at 9½ o'clock, Dress Goods, White and Brown Linens, Ladies' Underwear, Quilts, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Suspenders, Dress Trimmings, Laces, Hosiery, Sun Shades, Boots and Shoes, soaps, Cutlery and Notions.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF

FURNITURE,

At 2 O'Clock this Afternoon,

Consisting of Carpets, Beds and Bedding, fine Rosewood and Marble-top Furniture, Stoves, Crockery and Cutlery—in fine, all the furniture in the four-story marble front building, No. 182 State-st.

GEO. A. HARTMAN, Constable and Auctioneer.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNERS—Wanted—A Rare Chance for investment. A company is now being organized in this city for the purpose of manufacturing Wiley's improved "Potatoe Digging Machine," one of the most wonderful inventions of the age for digging and picking up potatoes at the rate of from three to five acres per day. It differs entirely from any other machine of the kind ever invented, and is a perfect success. Enterprising farmers, mechanics and business men are invited to call at 160 Monroe-st., opposite the Post Office, and examine this machine for themselves.

PARTNER—Wanted—With about $1,000, in the wood and coal business, that is well established. Address "COAL," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established chemical factory, doing a good business. Capital required, about $5,000. Inquire at 163 Kinzie-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $20,000, in a partially established and safe manufacturing business. Address "X Y," Tribune office.

PARTNERS—Wanted—In groceries, factories, wholesale and retail stores, and other business enterprises, both in city and country, with from $1,[illegible] to $[illegible]. Call and investigate. We make business a specialty. G. DANFORD & CO., Room 6, No. 78 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first-class business, well established and nets from $[illegible] to $[illegible] a month. Capital required, $[illegible]. Apply to C. V. [illegible], 160 Madison-st., Room 3.

PARTNER—Wanted—By the advertiser. Correspondence with a good business man, having $5,000 or over at his disposal. None but a business man need address "S S," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—$250 cash secures a business man half-interest in the manufacture of an article called Hill & Co.'s Powdered Bath Brick. A profit of from $[illegible] to $[illegible] can be realized yearly if the right man can be secured to sell the goods. No speculation. Call at 3 Custom House-place.

PARTNER—Wanted—First-class barber, as partner in a first-class shop, centrally located. It contains 6 chairs and 2 bathrooms, all new and in good order. Or will sell the whole to good parties, if desired. Terms moderate. Apply at 121 South Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an established wholesale house, with a capital of $15,000 to $[illegible]. One with above amount, wishing to invest, will find an opportunity seldom offered. For further particulars call on or address W. F. MILLIGAN, at Heath & Milligan, 167 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $600 to $1,000. An excellent opportunity is afforded to invest that amount in a manufacturing business that will pay large profits, with unlimited sales. Apply to office of BOYDEN & KELLEY, 139 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—In an office business that pays 400 per cent profit. Smart young man meaning business, having $[illegible] capital, can apply at 169 Washington-st., Room 3.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $1,500 to $3,000 in the best produce and fruit store in the city. Address "D. & CO.," Times office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $500 in a safe, legitimate business, in which $4,000 may be divided in six months. Object to increase capital and secure reliable assistance. Address "A T," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—A physician with more office business than he can attend to desires a partner in a good paying office business. [illegible] money required. Address "M D," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With about $3,000 in a retail hardware and stove store doing a good paying business. [illegible] "HARDWARE," Tribune office. [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice residence property on the avenues. [illegible] south of Fourteenth-st. [illegible] A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A convenient new house, with large lot desirably situated, at Cottage Grove. A pleasant home and a good investment can be secured, on easy terms, if applied for soon. Call at Room 3 Central Depot.

FOR SALE—House and lot 153 South Green-st., 24 feet front, house two stories and basement, 11 rooms, with all modern improvements, barn, wood-house, &c. Can be had at a bargain, on early application. Call at 145, same street, for further particulars.

FOR SALE—On corner of North Clark and Elm-sts., a lot 120x150, with block of three good houses. A fine piece of property for investment. Terms made favorable. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a cottage of 5 rooms and lot 25x125 feet on Madison-st., near Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a two-story frame house of 11 rooms, modern improvements, good barn and large lot 50x125 feet, on Locust-st., just south of Jefferson-park.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, house of 11 rooms, lot 30x125, near University, steam and horse cars. Speculators' attention requested. LAMB & CO., Brokers, 104 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A cottage house of 6 rooms, and barn, and lot 25x125, northwest corner of Carroll and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—3 lots 27½x150 on West Van Buren-st. [illegible] Apply at Room 16 Otis' Block, No. 193 Madison-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—By the acre: 5½ acres on southeast corner of Egan and Stewart-avs.—$2,000 per acre. 7½ acres bounded by Wentworth and Egan-avs. and Clark-st. 15 acres near Engadale. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Five acres 1½ miles west of city limits; a bargain. JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, Room 1, Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, if sold within a few days, a block of 6⅓ acres, fronting on Michigan and Wabash-avs., south of Forty-seventh-st. DERBY & RICE, 89 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av. 110 feet, full depth, near Thirty-fifth-st., fronting east. 50 feet on Calumet-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts. 50 feet on Calumet-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third sts. 50 feet on Michigan-av., south of Fourteenth-st. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lots on Wabash and Michigan-avs. and State-st., opposite Rock Island shops, cheap, by JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, Room 1 Metropolitan Block, cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—Ten acres on Wabash and Michigan-avs., one mile south of city limits, on easy terms, by JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, Room 1 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—Choice residence lot on Indiana-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., on favorable terms. JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, Room 1 Metropolitan Block, cor Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—Fine residence lots in the West Division—[illegible] All these lots are beautifully located. Price reasonable. OLINGER & WALLER, 90 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—40 feet on South Wells st. 30 feet on State-st. 30 feet on Market-st. 30 feet on Monroe-st. 30 feet on Madison-st. All the above is business property which is fast increasing in value and are very desirable investments. Also, a valuable lease on Dearborn-st. for sale. MEAD & COE, 146 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Lots on Wilcox, West Adams and West Van Buren-sts., near Western-av. Price from $[illegible] to $[illegible], part credit. BAKER & ALLEN, 45 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—75x100, or 101x100, as may be preferred, on the northeast corner of Pine and Michigan-st., near the new harbor improvements, North Side. This is property that must double in value within a very short time. A large part of the purchase money can remain until the expiration of 10 years, at 6 per cent interest, making this the surest and safest investment that any wise man can make in Chicago property. Will be sold very low if applied for immediately. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A splendid lot on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., [illegible] feet, at a great bargain if taken at once. The cheapest lot on the South Side. Will be worth $[illegible] per front foot beyond present price next spring. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—120 acres on the Archer-road, only three miles from the city limits, at only $[illegible] per acre; ⅓ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 6 per cent interest. There is no land in any direction about Chicago, within the same distance, to be had at such a low price and upon such liberal terms. This property is a good and safe investment. Call at [illegible] [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—West Side residence property. We offer, for a few days, several beautiful lots fronting on Throop-st., near Tyler-st. These lots are very desirable and are fast increasing in value. Price reasonable. OLINGER & WALLER, Real Estate Brokers, 90 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—5, 10, 20 and 40-acre lots in and around the city, for subdividing. Also, some choice bargains inside. G. DANFORD & CO., Room 6, No. 78 LaSalle-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Larned Grove—14 acres, adjoining the L. C. R. R., at Woodville Station, in Hyde Park; 7 acres of the finest trees in this country; 20 minutes from Lake-st. I offer this for a few days, before subdividing into lots. D. GOODWIN, 7 Smith & Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—Farm—One of the finest farms in DuPage County, 23 miles west of Chicago, 3 miles from junction of three railroads (one the Omaha line), containing 177 acres of excellent land, with first-class buildings, five large orchards, and 24 acres of heavy timber. For particulars apply to CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 137 Madison-st.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—To Physicians—In Toledo, a large paying private practice, all office business. The office has been well advertised, and is doing a fine business. This is a splendid chance for a young physician to jump into an established office practice, and for a small sum of money. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing "M D," P. O. Box 78, Toledo.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Hotel, with furniture for sale. A No. 1 stand, at El Paso, at the crossing of the Illinois Central and T. P. & W. Railroads, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, with only two hotels. Address CHARLES TOMLINSON, Mansion House, El Paso, Ill.

FOR SALE—A corner grocery—Has been established seven years. The best stand on the South Side. Has a large run of trade and increasing. Apply on the premises, 93 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and a four years' lease of a first-class confectionery establishment, No. 145 North Clark-st., doing a good business, and will be sold cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of a well located store, suitable for the grocery business, with or without stock. Inquire at No. 12 Smith & Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—A grocery store, doing a good business, on West Side. Stock new and desirable. Good horse and wagon, with stock. Address "C C C," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Malt House—On advantageous terms, in good repair and running order. Capacity, 45,000 bushels a year. For further particulars call on or address W. L. SHIRK & CO., Room 12 Oriental Building, LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A first-class meat market, doing a large run of business, situated on West Side. Apply at 87 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—One-half or all of a small family grocery. Partner with $300 preferred. Call at 153 East Adams-st. for particulars.

FOR SALE—The handsome ice-cream, bakery and confectionery establishment No. 346 West Randolph-st. Terms cash. Good reasons for selling—parties going East. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE—Boarding house No. 535 State-st. Can accommodate fifteen boarders. Cheap for cash.

FOR SALE—One of the best grocery stands on the North Side. For particulars inquire at the store on the corner of Market and Huron-sts. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to enter into business.

FOR SALE—One new pigeon hole table, counter and bar, and all the fixtures belonging thereto, cheap for cash. Call at 169 West Madison-st., or 170 opposite.

FOR SALE—Drug store, near Post Office, now doing good business. Going into the wholesale trade cause of sale. Give name and place for interview. "BARNES," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A confectionery and bakery, handsomely fitted up, doing a good business, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Good reasons for selling given. Inquire at 334 South Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a saloon and eating house, 115 South Canal-st., opposite the St. Louis and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot. Must be sold this week.

FOR SALE—Business Chances—We make a specialty in buying and selling. Put your property on our books—we make quick sales. BALDWIN & CO., 166 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A saloon doing a fine business, in a first-class location. Will give a very great bargain on account of being obliged to sell. LAMB & CO., Brokers, 104 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—One more choice in great bargain—saloon and boarding-house. Must sell this week—parties going to leave. BALDWIN & CO., 166 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—We can give any person a great bargain in the way of a grocery store, from $250 to $5,000. LAMB & CO., Brokers, 104 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A bargain—Saloon and fixtures. Inquire at 149 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—Building, stock and fixtures of a cigar store, on one of the largest thoroughfares in the city. Call or address "CLEVELAND," 148 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—The best bargain for a business man who has a few hundred dollars in the city—grocery store 408 West Adams-st. Good reasons for selling. Call this day from 9 to 5.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a grocery store, with or without stock, horse and wagon. [illegible] per month. Good reasons for selling. T. C. LAMB & CO., 369 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A nice stock of millinery and fancy goods, in the city of Warsaw, Ill., which will be sold at a bargain. Will guarantee a good trade. Best stand in the city. Reason for selling, poor health. For particulars address A. ATKINSON, Box 583, Warsaw, Ill.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—Livery Stable, located near the International Hotel, St. Paul, the stock, fixtures and [illegible] years' lease of building, doing a good business and paying handsomely. This is a rare opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the business, and if any person wishing to [illegible] Terms easy. Address P. O. Box 2021, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—The lease, stock and fixtures of a well-established fruit, confectionery and ice-cream saloon, doing a fine trade. Will be sold cheap for cash, the owner of it being desirous of returning East. Apply at 57 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Fine hotel of [illegible] rooms, at Osage, Ills., with three large lots, barn, hard and soft water, &c., valued at $7,000, [illegible] G. DANFORD & CO., Room 6, No. 78 LaSalle-st.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A first-class brick dwelling, [illegible]

TO RENT—By J. M. Marshall, Room 8, [illegible]

TO RENT—No. 101 Huron-st.—A two-story and basement brick residence, newly painted, with all modern improvements. [illegible] 62 Huron-st.

TO RENT—Wabash-av.—Two new houses on Wabash-av., just north of Twenty-fourth-st. These houses contain 10 rooms each, and are offered at a very low rent to good responsible tenants. Apply to OLINGER & WALLER, 90 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—Two new frame dwellings, 10 rooms and all modern improvements, situated on Whitney-st., between State and Dearborn, North Division. Rent $35 per month. ODGEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., 121 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Five cottage houses at Clarke Station, 20 miles from Chicago, on Ft. Wayne Road. Great place for fishing, hunting, rusticating, &c. Rent from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per month, including firewood. Call on JOHN A. CLARK, at Clarke Station.

TO RENT—A fine two-story and basement dwelling, north of Hubbard-court on Wabash-av., east front, containing 11 rooms with all modern conveniences. Apply at Room 3, No. 209 South Water-st.

TO RENT—On the North Side—A good brick house, 11 rooms and all the conveniences. Rent $[illegible] to a good tenant. Inquire of J. R. SUTHERLAND, 31 Lombard Block, 130 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—$500—A cottage on Wabash-av., within three minutes' walk of the Court House. Inquire at E. R. STEIN'S "City of Paris," 58 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Three new basement cottages, corner Lincoln and Adams-sts. Rent $18 and $20 per month, in advance. Apply at 390 West Madison-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—Until September 1st, a nicely furnished house on the West Side, within ten minutes' walk of the Tremont House. Will be rented cheap to a small family. Address P. O. Box 109.

TO RENT—Two cottages on Western-av., half a block from Randolph-st. cars, in central locality; plenty of water. Price $15 and $18 per month. Apply at E. CORNELL'S, 375 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—For two months, furnished house No. 331 Wabash-av., to a gentleman and wife without children, who will board the owner as part payment for rent. Inquire of "THOMAS," No. 31 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Part of an unfurnished house at 930 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A very desirable residence, centrally located, on Michigan-av., and furniture for sale cheap. Address "LEO," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A neat little cottage, newly painted and papered, at 35 Quincy-st. Apply at Sampson Restaurant, 68 State-st.

TO RENT—Beautiful cottage (several blocks from Union park) of six rooms and closets, with large lot. Inquire of W. WALLER, 35 Lombard Block, Monroe-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Three pleasant front rooms, furnished, at 386 State-st. Would be rented to lodgers, or to parties without children, for housekeeping.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front room, large, cool and airy, closet and gas, at 330 Michigan-st., east of State.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with closets and gas. Would be rented cheap to lodgers or parties for housekeeping. Piano for rent, if desired. Apply at 360 State-st.

TO RENT—Two front rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, at 21 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—Furnished front or back rooms, at reasonable rates, at 230 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 149 South Clinton-st., between Monroe and Adams.

TO RENT—To a single gentleman a pleasant furnished room fronting the lake. Apply at No. 5 Dearborn-place.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished sleeping rooms in a desirable location. Inquire at 104 Huron-st.

TO RENT—At No. 96 West Harrison-st., furnished rooms with or without board. Also rooms suitable for housekeeping. Rooms are airy and in good location. To be rented on reasonable terms. Close to Clinton-st. cars.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, very cheap, at 114 Dearborn-st. Apply at Room 36.

TO RENT—A large front room, furnished, suitable for husband and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 137 Madison-st., Pope's Block, opposite Farwell Hall. Reference required. Apply at Room 27.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms—The coolest and best ventilated rooms in the city, at the Lake House, 11 Rush-st. S. GRAVES, Agent.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—First-class second floor corner office, formerly occupied by H. W. Phillips & Co., southwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts. Apply to O. W. BARRETT, 130 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—The five-story marble-front building, 49 Lake-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—The first floor and basement of brick store No. 12 North Canal-st. Inquire of G. LUST, No. 35 Clark-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—Desk room in a pleasant front office. Apply at 94 Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—Meat and Vegetable Market—New building, neatly fitted up, with every convenience, in a large and thriving neighborhood of Americans and Germans. Rare chance for enterprising practical men. Inquire of T. S. FITCH & CO., 165 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Second floor of store No. 52 Lake-st. Inquire of CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.

TO RENT—Very low, two spacious offices, northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. Unequalled for professional or real estate business. Apply at Room 10 Opera House.

TO RENT—Cheap—Grocery stand, and tenement, 538 West Madison-st. Rare chance to secure a good business stand. Stock and fixtures for sale cheap for cash. Apply at store.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—For two gentlemen, a furnished room, without board, convenient to business, at a reasonable price. Address "A S C," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By 27th July, for a family of four, a cottage house containing five or six rooms. Please state location and rent. "W F," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished room, in a private family, suitable for man and wife, on South Side, east of Clark and north of Harrison-st. References required and given. Address, stating terms, "M A F," P. O. Box 6034.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished room, with closet, in a private family, for a single gentleman, on the North or West Side. Address "O D L," Tribune office, for two days.

WANTED—To Rent—An office, in the business centre of the city, on the first or second floor. Address, with full particulars, "H E," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A small office, or desk room, in vicinity of South Water and State-sts. Address "GORDON," Tribune office, stating rent per month.

WANTED—To Rent—For one or two months, a Singer's sewing machine, suitable for heavy work. Address "A B," Tribune office.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, to first-class people.

20 Willard-place, first street west of Ann—A neatly furnished front room or suite of rooms, to gentleman and wife, location and family first-class. References exchanged. Home comforts secured.

37 Park-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to rent with board.

41 South Carpenter-st.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain first-class board, with a very pleasant room, newly furnished, in a private family, with privilege of bath-room. Gas in room. Prices moderate.

43 East Harrison-st., one door from Wabash-av.—A furnished front chamber, suitable for two persons, with first-class board, at reasonable rates. References exchanged.

47 Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.—One nice front room, with first-class board, suitable for a family or single gentleman. Also, a few day boarders.

51 South Green-st., between Madison and Washington.—A nicely furnished front room, with gas, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class board.

68 West Washington-st.—Newly furnished rooms, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No other lodgers kept.

122 North State-st.—One large unfurnished and two furnished front rooms, to rent, with board.

171 Michigan-av.—One pleasant furnished room, for one or two gentlemen, to let, with board. Best of references required.

245 West Monroe-st.—To rent, with board, a pleasant suite of rooms, to a gentleman and lady. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Terms reasonable.

247 Indiana-st.—A front chamber for a gentleman and wife, or two single men.

268 Wabash-av.—Two new unfurnished parlors for rent, with board.

334 Wabash-av., near Congress-st.—A pleasant single room, with board, for a gentleman.

456 Michigan-av.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, in the new marble block just finished, with dinner at 6 o'clock. Only those desiring first-class accommodations need apply. References exchanged.

462 West Washington-st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, with board.

663 Wabash-av.—Desirable rooms, including an elegant front parlor, with all modern improvements. Good brick barn on the premises.

A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, who can furnish their own rooms, can find a pleasant place, large room and bath-room attached, by addressing "D D," Times office.

LARGE and handsomely furnished front rooms, with board and use of bath-room, in a brick mansion occupying nearly half a block of ground, on the West Side, may be obtained by addressing (by letter) "G F L," 57 South Water-st.

WABASH-AV., south of Twenty-sixth-st.—Two furnished front rooms, with board, in a strictly private family. House new, with all improvements. References exchanged. Address "M H," Tribune office.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are no other boarders. South side preferred. Address Box 1616, Chicago.

BOARD—City or country, for a child four months old, with some respectable lady who is willing to take good care of it. Please address U. G. LONG, P. O. Box 1631, Chicago.

BOARD—Day board for a single gentleman on Wabash-av., north of Harrison-st., in a private family. Good references given and required. Address "H P S," 141 Randolph-st.

BOARD—By two young gentlemen within 15 minutes' walk of Tremont House. Private family preferred. Address "BOARD," Tribune office, stating terms and location.

BOARD—A pleasant room and board in a private family for a gentleman in feeble health, and an attendant. A liberal price will be paid for good accommodations. Address "J H F," care Carrier No. 44.

BOARD—In a pleasant family within 25 miles of Chicago, for two ladies and a youth. Address "TANNER," [illegible], Chicago.

Personal.

PERSONAL—If Wm. W. Peck, who resided in Chicago in 1853-4, or if dead, his heirs, will address the undersigned, at Marengo, Iowa, they will learn of something to their advantage. E. R. VINEYARD.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two billiard tables, Phelan's make. Will be sold cheap. Call at or address 307 [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—An active, middle-aged single man, with good character, and in business, [illegible] Address [illegible] Carrier No. 18.

WANTED—Salesmen, experienced and inexperienced, for city and country. From $25 to $50 per week. Business light, pleasant and honorable. Call on STANFORD & HENDERSON, 25 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—A drug clerk, or a man who has had some experience in medicine, to join the advertiser in a safe, sure, money-making business. He must have $[illegible] in cash. For further particulars inquire at the [illegible] Lind's Block, corner of Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED—Five salesmen, this morning, after 9 o'clock, at OTTO & BOSTWICK'S, 143 and 145 Dearborn-st. To first-class salesmen, familiar with our line of goods, we will pay $25 per week. Others in proportion to ability.

WANTED—A boy to take care of two horses. Call at 100 LaSalle-st. J. SOURBEER & CO.

WANTED—Three good steady, industrious men, to take orders in the city for steel stamps and stencil plates. Also a good agent in every town in the West. Apply to JOHN E. HILTON, Room 6, Nos. 1 and 3 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Live men to sell Magic Solder. Mends tin, brass and copper ware without using soldering iron or rosin. [illegible] making, or call at MOODY & HAYES, 130 South Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—Immediately, an active young or middle-aged man, as cutter. Must be well versed in all the details of the business, and be able to give satisfaction in the most minute details of ornamental tailoring. To such a one a good salary will be paid, and steady employment. Apply at once, by mail, to S. FELSENTHAL, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A good brass moulder, one who understands his business. Apply at 53 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—Baker, a young man, to work on bread and cake, at 593 State-st.

WANTED—A first class tinner to go to Iowa. Good wages and constant employment. Apply to HIBBARD & SPENCER, 92 and 94 Michigan-av.

WANTED—Tinner. Must be a good workman. Apply at 114 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A first-rate journeyman tinner. One that understands furnace work. None but a first-rate workman need apply. 190 Twenty-second-st. D. F. HEAD.

WANTED—A good cabinet maker. Steady work for one year and tools furnished. Address or come to WM. PENN HARBOTTLE, Wilmington, Ill., on Chicago & Alton R. R.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 1 entry clerk, 1 travelling agent, 2 clerks, 2 brakemen, 1 fireman, 2 porters, 2 waiters, and 1 bartender. Apply at 94 Dearborn-st., Room 3. Applicants by mail address H. G. ROSS & CO., P. O. Box 531, enclosing fee for particulars.

WANTED—30 laborers, 10 quarrymen, 4 men for light work—wages $2 to $3 per day; 3 clerks, 10 woodcutters—wages $1 to $3 per day, 1 barkeeper, 1 bookkeeper, 1 salesman, and other good situations open, at 98 Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—Early this day, 500 laborers, tracklayers, tie[illegible], quarrymen, &c., for the Union Pacific Railroad. Wages from $2 to $2.50 per day. Apply at 100 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—This day, 200 men for Michigan, 100 for Wisconsin, 200 for Illinois. Wages $1.75 to $2.25 per day. Free transportation. Apply at 100 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—Immediately, 18 good men, wages $2.50 to $3 per day and board. Also, a few by the month. Call at 121 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—This day, 150 laborers for quarry, wages $2 per day; 20 stonecutters, wages $4 per day; 200 railroad laborers, at $2 per day; 20 farm hands, 20 sawmill laborers, to leave this forenoon, early. Transportation furnished. For further particulars apply at Employment Headquarters, Room 2, Lind's Block, near Randolph-st. bridge.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Lady agents, to sell the neatest little thing in the world, called the Ladies' Gem. Call and see it, or send 25c for sample, to H. A. HIGLEY & CO., 27 Reynolds' Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Women with sewing machines to make shirts and overalls. Apply at 49 Lake-st., up-stairs.

House Servants.

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. A German Protestant preferred. Apply at 1030 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A good German girl, at 857 Wabash-av. Must be a good cook.

WANTED—A general servant girl. Norwegian or German Protestant preferred. Apply at 336 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—At 1369 Indiana-av.—A German or Norwegian girl, to do general housework for a family of three persons. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Apply at 233 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 263 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A girl to do plain sewing and take care of children, in a small private family. Apply at 600 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 332 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A girl to mind children. Apply at 536 West Madison-st., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—A girl to do chamber work, and one to do plain sewing and mind a baby. Apply at 538 West Lake-st.

WANTED—At 136 Park av., a good competent girl to do general housework in a small family. Call between 1 and 4 o'clock p. m., Tuesday or Wednesday.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, in a small family, to go into the country a few miles. Also, a nurse girl to take care of child. Inquire of H. R. LANDON, 67 Lake-st.

WANTED—An experienced chambermaid. Apply at No. 365 Wabash-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 143 West Madison-st., corner of Union.

WANTED—At 101 East Adams-st., a good girl to do general housework. German preferred.

WANTED—A good competent girl for general housework in a small family. Inquire at 359 Division-st., North side.

WANTED—A good American girl, about 20 years old, to take care of a child and sew part of the time. Good references required. Apply at 1032 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A good steady girl, or middle-aged woman, to do general housework. Apply, for three days, at 325 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A girl to do housework in a small family. Apply early to-day, at 256 Indiana-st., North Side.

WANTED—A good strong girl, to do general housework in a private family of three. Apply immediately, at 660 Burnside-av., corner of Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—At the Barnes House, two wash girls, one head ironer and one second cook.

WANTED—A tidy English girl, to do the work of a family of three, a few miles from the city. A pleasant home and good pay. Apply, with reference, at Room 12, No. 118 Clark-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—Two or three good girls at the Montgomery House. One for pantry and dining-room.

WANTED—A good Protestant woman, as cook in a private family. To one that understands her business, a good home, a good room, and good wages will be given. Inquire, after 11 o'clock, at Room 9 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework in a family of two. Call at 78 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small private family. German or Norwegian preferred. A good steady girl may find a permanent home. 51 Sedley-av., west of Union park.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a family of two. Good wages and permanent place. Inquire at 172 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl to do general housework. Apply at 646 Wabash-av.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Sewing machines are bought, sold, exchanged or for rent, at 399 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Notary Public commission. Any person having one to dispose of will please address "A M," Tribune office.

WANTED—Old broken watches; also good watches, jewelry, old silver, clocks, &c. High price paid in cash at Sanders', 149 East Madison-st., east of Market.

WANTED—Everybody, old and young, male and female, to call on Madam Durell. She is the greatest fortune-teller known. She will astonish you all with revelations of the past, present and future. No. 377 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—The great Gypsy palmist is now fully prepared to wait upon all. She will give you a full history of your life, and teach you how to win the opposite sex. Residence 793 State-st.

WANTED—To buy a small house, west of Union-park. Payments $[illegible] monthly, with interest at 10 per cent. Address "BOOKKEEPER," 138 [illegible]

WANTED—To sell, at 41 South Canal-st., up-stairs, a quantity of household goods, nearly new. Feather beds, pillows, bed linen, table cutlery, crockery, &c., &c.

WANTED—We have money to loan on chattel mortgages, securities, stamps, watches, diamonds and other good collaterals. Ladies can address us in writing. T. S. FORD, 134 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Satisfactory loans for any amount negotiated without publicity or delay. Apply to GEO. H. MASON, 62 [illegible] Room 4.

WANTED—$1,000 for one year, privilege of paying or the same in monthly installments. Will pay 10 per cent on the whole amount until paid. Good security and good references. Address "GARDNER," Tribune office.

WANTED—To borrow, for a term of 5 or 10 years, $5,000, on improved city property worth three times the amount, and free from all incumbrances. Address "REAL ESTATE," care Carrier No. 17.

WANTED—The advertiser wishes to make arrangements with a business man to aid him to start a branch house in St. Louis. The business is reputable and profitable, doing, at the present time, 100 per cent profit, which with proper attention and energy can be doubled. This is a good chance for a man with $1,000 capital. Address "ST. LOUIS," care Tribune office.

WANTED—Applications from good printers, to paint a first-class life insurance sign equal to any in the city. Apply to H. O. WARINNER, Room 9 Union Building, Chicago.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A fine saddle horse, suitable for a lady, with side-saddle and bridle nearly new. Also a large double office desk, a letter press and an express wagon. T. R. HEILGER, 74 and 76 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A good seven year old bay mare, well broken to single harness or saddle. Also, a good new harness and leather-top buggy, cheap for cash; or would exchange, together with a good cottage-house and ground lease, for a lot in a good location on the West Side. Horse and buggy can be seen at 78 North Carpenter-st., after 6 o'clock any evening.

FOR SALE—Cheap—New and second-hand express, grocery and business wagons, of the best manufacture and finish, at Martin's Carriage Factory, 251 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—Some good driving and business horses, at OSCAR FIELD'S Livery Stable, rear of Briggs House.

FOR SALE—A very handsome bay pony, black mane and tail, five years old, kind and gentle. Apply at 55 West Washington-st.

Wanted—Information.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of John McGuire [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

SITUATION—[illegible]

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To solicit for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. Liberal inducements made with reliable men. Office, 104 LaSalle-st., corner of Washington.

AGENTS—Wanted—Three agents [illegible] at a salary of $17 per week, to canvass for an entirely new household article. [illegible] TLEFIELD, 39 South Clark-st., Room 3.

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 [illegible] Male or female [illegible] 8 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To take charge [illegible] Life Insurance Company in each of [illegible] General Agent, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For MEN OF THE DAY; Or, the Lives of Grant, Colfax, Seymour, Blair, Sherman, Sheridan, [illegible] CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—Now ready, [illegible] Democratic Chart, also, Republican [illegible] The following new pictures, [illegible] Union Republican Banner; [illegible] by Currier & Ives. [illegible] SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To [illegible] for the Life of MRS. [illegible] Chicago lady—one of the most interesting [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In every town [illegible] new engraving [illegible] HOLLAND & CO., 25 Lombard Block.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—A gold oval sleeve-button [illegible] will be liberally rewarded by leaving [illegible] Adams-st.

LOST—A Scotch terrier slut, [illegible] Whoever returns the same [illegible] State-st. will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—Or Stolen—On Friday [illegible] black pocketbook containing [illegible] and some claims for collection. [illegible] 16, shall be liberally rewarded.

FOUND—On Park-av., a [illegible] containing loan tickets for [illegible] The owner can have the [illegible] property and paying charges. [illegible] the Gas Works, cor Centre-av. [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—One second-hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three 30-horse [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all [illegible] 78 South Canal-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Foot lathe, polishing [illegible]

Pianos.

TO RENT—And For Sale—[illegible] and-hand Pianos. [illegible] & H. WAUGHMAN, 151 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Pianos—On reasonable [illegible] and the [illegible] place-st., up stairs. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class piano, [illegible] trade for part cash and [illegible] For particulars call on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Piano—A [illegible]